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1 AUGUST 1986

China Report

AGRICULTURE

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CHINA REPORT

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PROVISIONS OF LAND ADMINISTRATION LAW ANNOUNCED

OW062318 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2320 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Land

Adopted at the 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress on 25 June 1986

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1 This law is drawn up for the special purpose of strengthening the administration of land, safeguarding the socialist public ownership of land, protecting and developing land resources, utilizing land rationally, effectively protecting the arable land, and meeting the needs of socialist modernization.

Article 2 The People's Republic of China enforces the socialist public ownership of land, that is, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the laboring masses.

No units of individuals are permitted to occupy, buy and sell, rent out land, or transfer it by other illegal means.

In the interest of the public, the state may requisition collective land in accordance with the law.

Article 3 People's governments at all levels must implement the principles of treasuring and utilizing land rationally; draw up an overall plan to strengthen the administration of, protect, and develop land resources; and curb the practice of occupying land at will and of using it indiscriminately.

Article 4 Awards shall be given by people's governments to units and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in protecting and developing land resources, in utilizing land rationally, and in conducting relevant scientific research.

Article 5 The land administrative departments under the State Council shall be in charge of the unified administration of land throughout the country.

The land administrative departments of local people's governments at and above the county level shall be in charge of the unified administration of the land in their respective administrative divisions. The establishment of land administrative departments shall be determined by the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government according to actual conditions.

People's governments at the township level shall be responsible for the administration of the land in their respective administrative divisions.

Chapter II Land Ownership and the Right To Use Land

Article 6 Urban land is owned by the whole people, that is, by the State.

Suburban and rural land, excluding that which is owned by the state as provided for by the law, is owned by the collective; residential areas, private plots, and hills for personal use are owned by the collective.

Article 7 State-owned land may be transferred according to law for the use of units owned by the whole people or units owned by the collective, and state land and collective land may also be transferred according to law for the use of individuals. Units and individuals are obliged to protect, manage, and rationally use the land transferred for their use.

Article 8 According to the law, collectively-owned land is collectively owned by peasants in the village. It is under the management of collective agricultural economic organizations such as a village agricultural producers' cooperative or a villagers' committee. Land already owned by a township (town) peasants collective economic organization may be collectively owned by peasants in a township (town).

Land collectively owned by pesasants in a village that already belong to two or more agricultural collective economic organizations in the village may be collectively owned by peasants who are members of these agricultural collective economic organizations.

Article 9 Collectively-owned land must be registered with a county-level people's government, which will compile the register and issue a certificate to confirm the ownership.

Land owned by the state but used by any state-owned units, any collectively-owned unit, or any individual, according to the law, must be registered with the local people's government at and above the county level, which will compile the register and issue a certificate to confirm the right to use the land. Confirmation of ownership of or the right to use forest land or grassland and confirmation of the right to use water surfaces or beaches for the development of aquiculture should be handled according to the relevant provisions of the "Forest Law", the "Grassland Law" and the "Fishery Law."

Article 10 Those who wish to change land ownership or the right to use land according to the law must go through the procedure to change their registration and certificate for this purpose.

Chapter 11 Land ownership and the right to use land are protected by the law. No unit or individual is allowed to encroach on them.

Article 12 Land owned by collectives and land owned by the state but used by state-owned units or collectively-owned units may be used by collectives or individuals on a contractual basis in carrying out production in the fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. Collectives or individuals that use the land on a contractual basis have the obligation to protect and make rational use of the land according to the provisions of the contract. The right to use land on a contractual basis is protected by law.

Article 13 Any dispute over land ownership or the right to use the land should be solved by consultations between the parties concerned. Such disputes should be handled by the people's government if the parties concerned fail to solve the disputes through consultations.

Any dispute on land ownership or the right to use land between state-owned units, between collectively-owned units and between a state-owned unit and a collectively-owned unit should be handled by the people's government at and above the county level.

Any dispute on the use of land between individuals and between individuals on one hand and state-owned units or collectively-owned units on the other should be handled by the people's government at the township level or at the county level.

When the party concerned does not agree with the way the relevant people's government handles the case or the decision made by the government, it may appeal to the people's court within 30 days after receiving the notice on the decision.

Before the dispute over land ownership or the right to use such land is solved, neither side is allowed to change the status quo of the land or destroy the appurtenances on the land.

Article III Land Utilization and Protection

Article 14 The state sets up a system for conducting land investigation and compiling statistics. The department in charge of land management in the people's government at and above the county level should coordinate with the relevant departments to conduct land investigation and compile statistics.

Article 15 The people's governments at all levels work out the general plan for land utilization. The general plan for land utilization made by local people's governments should be carried out after the approval of the people's government at the higher level.

Article 16 City planning must be carried out in coordination with the general land utilization plan. In the district under a city plan, land should be used according to the city plan.

In the safety zone where there is a river or lake, land must be used in accordance with the plan for the consolidated development and utilization of rivers and lakes.

Article 17 With the approval of the people's government at and above the county level, state-owned unclaimed mountains and land as well as beaches that are reclaimed for use in production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery may be allotted to the unit that has reclaimed such land for its own use.

Article 18 In mining areas where land can be reclaimed after mining has been completed, the units or individuals permitted to use the land should be held responsible in reclaiming the land and putting it to use again.

Article 19 Land administration departments shall report to the people's governments at and above the county level for approval to recall the land users right to land use and cancel their licenses for land use if any of the following conditions occur in the use of state-owned land:

1. The units that use the land are abolished or transferred;

2. The land has remained unused for 2 years in a row without the consent of the original approving units;

3. The land is not used as authorized;

4. Highways, railways, airfields, and mining grounds are abandoned with approval.

Article 20 People's governments at all levels should take measures to protect arable land; safeguard facilities at drainge and irrigation projects; improve the soil and its fertility; prevent and control desertification, salinization, and soil erosion; and stop the acts of abandoning and destroying arable land.

Land should be used in an economical manner when building state projects and projects of townships (towns) and villages. Arable land should not be used wherever barren land is available for use. Good land should not be used wherever inferior land is available.

Chapter IV Land for Use in State Construction Projects

Article 21 Provisions in this chapter should be observed whenever the state needs to requisition collective-owned land or to use state-owned land for building economic, cultural, and defense facilities as well as public utilities.

Article 22 In accordance with state regulations, state construction projects listed in the state investment plan for fixed assets should be approved before the construction units can proceed to apply for land use.

Article 23 When requisitioning land for use in building state projects, the construction unit should have the project designs approved by the departments in charge under the State Council or the local people's government at and above the county level in accordance with the procedure for building state projects. With this or other documents of approval, it should apply to the land administration department of the local people's governments at and above the county level. The people's government at and above the county level will examine and approve the application before the land administration department appropriates land for use.

When the land is requisitioned for the construction of state projects, units whose land is being requisitioned should subject themselves to the needs of the state and should not create obstacles.

Article 24 The right of ownership of collective-owned land requisitioned for use in construction of state projects rests with the state. The units using the land have only the right to use.

Article 25 The State Council's approval is required when more than 1,000 mu of arable land or more than 2,000 mu of other types of land are to be requisitioned for the construction of state projects.

Requisition of land within the administrative jurisdiction of a province or an autonomous region shall be approved by the provincial or autonomous regional people's government. Requisition of less than 3 mu of arable land or less than 10 mu of other types of land shall be approved by the county people's government. The authority of the people's governments of cities under the jurisdiction of the province and of autonomous prefectures to give approval shall be decided by the standing committees of the provincial and autonomous regional people's congresses.

Requisition of land within the administrative jurisdiction of a municipality shall be approved by the municipal people's government. The authority of the people's governments of the districts and counties in the municipality shall be decided by the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress.

Article 26 When the use of land is needed for the construction of a project, a one-time application should be made in accordance with the general design of the project. It is not allowed to break up the whole project into parts. Projects to be built in stages should requisition land at intervals. It is not allowed to requisition land first in anticipation of future use. Application for the approval of land to be used in building railways, highways, oil pipelines, water pipes, and the like may be made for the different sections of the projects, and the land requisition procedure shall be adopted accordingly.

Article 27 Compensation for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects shall be paid by the units using the land. Compensation for cultivated land should be paid at a rate of between 3 and 6 times the annual average output value of the land during the preceding 3 years. The compensation rates for other requisitioned land shall be decided by the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned by taking into consideration the compensation rates for cultivated land.

The compensation rates for accessory objects and young crops found on cultivated land shall be decided by the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned.

With regard to the requisitioning of vegetable plots in suburban areas, the units using the land should contribute to a new vegetable land development fund in accordance with relevant state regulations.

Article 28 In addition to paying compensation for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects, the units using the land are required to pay relocation subsidies.

The relocation subsidy to be paid for the use of requisitioned cultivated land shall be calculated on the basis of the number of peasants requiring relocation. The number of peasants requiring relocation shall be calculated by dividing the total area of requisitioned land by the average per capita share of cultivated land of the units in the area before requisition. The relocation subsidy for each of the peasants requiring relocation should amount to between 2 and 3 times the annual per mu average output value of the land during the 3 years prior to requisition. However, the maximum per mu relation subsidy should not exceed 10 times the annual average output value of the land during the 3 years preceding requisition. The resettlement subsidy rates for other requisitioned land shall be decided by the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned by taking into consideration the rate of relocation subsidies paid for requisitioned cultivated land.

Article 29 Where payment of land compensation and relocation subsidy, made in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 27 and Article 28 of this law, are not sufficient to permit the peasants requiring relocation to maintain the living standard they are accustomed to, the relocation subsidy may be increased with the approval of the people's governments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned. However, the combined total of land compensation and relocation subsidy must not exceed 20 times the annual average output value of the land during the 3 years preceding requisition.

Article 30 The various compensations and relocation subsidies paid for land requisitioned for the construction of state projects, aside from compensations paid to individuals for accessory objects and young crops on the land that belong to them, shall be used by the units whose land is requisitioned to develop production and secure job placements for the surplus labor force, and to issue living allowances to those that are unemployable, created by the land requisition. They must not be diverted for other pruposes, nor appropriated by any unit or individual.

Article 31 The land management departments of local people's governments at or above the county level should organize the units whose land is requisitioned, the units using the land, and other units concerned to arrange job placements for the surplus labor force created by land requisition for the construction of state projects by developing farm and sideline production and running village and township (town) enterprises. Where such arrangements fail to provide all the required job placements, employment may be offered to those qualified by the units using the land or by other collectively owned or state-owned units. An appropriate amount of relocation subisidies should be alloted to those units that absorb the labor force.

Where a unit has all its land requisitioned, its agricultural households may be reregistered as nonagricultural households upon examination and approval by the people's governments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities concerned. The compensations for assets and incomes of a local collective and relocation subsidies should be handled by the local people's government at or above the county level after consulting with the townships (towns) and villages concerned, and should be used for the purpose of production or for providing living allowances to those that are unemployable and must not be divided up by anyone.

Article 32 The compensation rates for land requisitioned for the construction of large and medium-sized water conservancy or hydroelectric power projects and for relocation shall be set forth by the State Council in separate regulations.

Article 33 Any unit in need of an open space for stacking materials, for use as a passageway for transport, or for setting up other temporary installations while building a project should use requisitioned land. If additional land for temporary use is needed, the constructing unit may apply to the organization which approved the use of the land for the construction project for the temporary use of additional land by specifying the land area and the time limit for its use. After receiving approval, the unit may sign an agreement with the collective agricultural economic organization regarding the temporary use of the land and compensate the organization yearly for the use of the land at a rate equivalent to the average annual output value of the land during the previous 3 years. No buildings of permanent nature should be built on the land designated for temporary use. Upon expiration of the agreement, the constructing unit should restore the land to conditions fit for production and return it in good time.

A unit in need of land for temporary use to erect an above-ground transmission line, lay an underground pipeline, build other underground projects, or engage in geological prospecting should apply to the local county people's government for approval, and compensation should be made according to the stipulations contained in previous sections.

A unit which requires a land survey to choose a suitable site for its construction project should apply to the local county people's government for approval; proper compensation should be made for any losses caused during the land survey.

Article 34 Regarding the use of state-owned barren hills and wasteland and state-owned land used by other units for new state projects, they should be allocated after approval in accordance with the procedures and limits of authority for approval in requisitioning land for state projects. State-owned barren hills and wasteland are allocated free. As for the use of state-owned land used by other units, if these units suffer losses, the constructing unit should make proper compensation; if these units should have to move, the constructing unit should bear the moving expenses.

Article 35 Collectively-owned urban units in need of temporary use of land should follow the provisions set forth in this chapter.

Article 36 Enterprises jointly invested in and run by state enterprises, urban collective enterprises, and agricultural collective economic organizations, when in need of the temporary use of collective-owned land, must have construction plans and letters of assignment or other documents approved by the State Council's departments in charge or by local people's governments at or above the county level in accordance with state capital construction procedures, and must submit an application to the land management departments of local people's governments at or above the county level. After the people's governments at or above the county level approve the application, in accordance with the limits of authority for approval in requisitioning land for state projects, the land may be requisitioned according to the stipulations on requisitioning land for state projects. The collective agricultural economic organizations may also regard the right to use the land as a condition for jointly running the enterprises according to agreement.

Chapter V Land Used by Townships (Towns) and Villages for Construction Projects

Article 37 The construction plan of a township (town) or village should be drawn up according to the principle of rational distribution and economy in land use, and should be implemented with the county-level people's government approval. A township (town) or village construction plan within a city construction plan should be implemented with the city people's government's approval.

Rural residents' housing projects, township (town) and village enterprise projects, township (town) and village public installation projects, and public welfare projects should be built according to the township (town) or village construction plan.

Article 38 In building residences, rural residents should use the foundations of their former residences or idle village land. Those who wish to use arable land should apply to the township-level people's government for examination and submit an application to the county-level people's government for approval. Those who wish to use the foundations of their former residences, idle village land, or other land should apply to the township-level people's government for approval.

The use of land by rural residents for housing projects must not exceed the standards stipulated by the provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities concerned.

No application for the use of the foundations of residences already sold or leased should be approved.

Article 39 A township (town) or village enterprise that needs land for construction must submit an application to the land management department of the county-level people's government, together with its construction plan and letter of assignment and other documents of ratification issued by the local people's government at and above the county level. The application must be approved by the local people's government at and above the county level within the authority specified by the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority.

The use of land for construction by township (town) or village enterprises must be placed under strict control. A province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority may set its own standards in making land assignments on the basis of the particular trade and operational scale of the township (town) or village enterprise.

When a township (town) or village must use land collectively owned by the peasants of a village for construction for a township (town) or village enterprise, it must adequately pay compensation to the unit which originally used the land, and make proper arrangements for the peasants' production and livelihood according to the regulations of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority.

Article 40 When a township (town) or village needs land for developing public utilities or public welfare facilities, its plan must be examined by the township people's government and approved by the county-level people's government.

Article 41 When a nonagricultural resident of a township or town needs collectively-owned land for building a residence, he must obtain approval from the county-level people's government. The total area needed must not exceed the standards established by the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central authority. He must also pay compensation and other fees to help whoever used the land in the latter's relocation in accordance with the standards set by the state for land requisition for national construction.

Article 42 Local people's governments at all levels may set their own standards for the control of land used for construction by a township (town) or village, and report the established standards to the people's government at the higher level for approval before they apply such standards.

Chapter VI Legal Liabilities

Article 43 State-owned units and collectively-owned units in cities that have illegally occupied and used land without prior approval or have gained approval to use land by using fraudulent means must be made to return their illegally occupied land, dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the illegally occupied land within a given period, and pay fines. Disciplinary actions must be taken against the responsible person or persons of the unit that has illegally occupied land by the unit concerned or by the organ at higher level.

In cases where land in use exceeds the approved area, the extra land in use must be considered as illegally occupied land.

Article 44 Township (town) and village enterprises that have illegally occupied and used land without prior approval or have gained approval to use the land by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land, and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the illegally occupied land. They may also be fined.

In cases where land in use exceeds the approved area, the extra land in use must be considered as illegally occupied land.

Article 45 Rural residents who have illegally occupied land to build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period.

Article 46 Nonagricultural residents in cities and towns who have illegally occupied land to build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period.

State functionaries who have used their authority or position to illegally occupy land and build living quarters without prior approval or gained approval by using fraudulent means must be made to return the illegally occupied land and dismantle or forfeit the possession of the newly completed houses on the illegally occupied land within a given period. At the same time, disciplinary actions must be taken against such functionaries by the unit to which these functionaries belong or by the organ at higher level.

Article 47 Illegal income from buying, selling, or leasing land or other illegal transactions must be confiscated. Those who engage in such malpractices must, within a given period, be made to dismantle or forefeit the possession of the newly completed buildings and other facilities on the land which has been illegally bought, sold, leased, or appropriated through illegal means. The parties concerned may also be made to pay fines. Disciplinary actions must be taken against the person or persons mainly responsible for the malpractices committed by the unit to which he or they belong or by the organ at higher level.

Article 48 In cases where a unit, or an individual, unauthorized to approve land requisition or land use unlawfully approves land occupation, or where unlawful approval is given for land occupation in excess of the authority to approve, or where the instrument of approval is invalid, the unit concerned or a higher authority shall mete out disciplinary sanctions to the person in in charge of the unit, or to the individual, who unlawfully approves the land occupation. Where bribery is involved, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law. The land unlawfully approved for occupation shall be dealt with as land illegitimately occupied.

Article 49 A higher authority, or any other unit, which unlawfully appropriates the compensation fees or relocation subsidies for units whose land has been requisitioned shall be made to return the money or pay compensation, and may be subjected to fines. The units concerned or the organ at higher level shall mete out disciplinary actions to the people in charge of the units, while the illegitimate occupation of land by individuals shall be handled as corruption.

Article 50 Where land subject to provisional use, as provided for in Article 33 of this law, is not returned when due, the rights to use the land shall be rescinded pursuant to Article 19 of this law. Those who refuse to hand over the land shall be made to return the land and subjected to fines.

Article 51 A time limit shall be set for treating land that has been rendered sandy and saline, or has been affected by soil erosion, as a result of land development, and fines may be imposed.

Article 52 Disciplinary actions as provided for in this law shall be determined by the land administration departments under the local people's governments at and above the county level, while the disciplinary actions stipulated in Article 45 of this law shall be decided by the people's governments at and above the township level. Those who take exception to these disciplinary actions may appeal to the people's court within 30 days of receiving the notification of the actions. Failure to appeal or comply with the actions shall result in compulsory execution according to the applications filed with the people's courts by the organizations concerned.

Article 53 Violators of land ownership or land use rights shall be made to stop their acts of violation and to compensate for losses by the land administration departments under the local people's governments at and above the county level. Those who take exception to the ruling may appeal to a people's court within 30 days of receiving the notification of the ruling. Those whose rights are violated may also appeal directly to a people's court.

Article 54 The criminal liabilities involved shall be pursued in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Law regarding crimes of bribery, extortion, corruption, theft of state and collective property, instigation of public unrest, and obstruction of state construction committed in the course of altering land ownership and land use rights and of resolving disputes over land ownership and land use rights.

Chapter VII Supplementary Provisions

Article 55 Regulations governing the land use of Sino-foreign jointly-invested enterprises, Sino-foreign cooperative enterprises, and foreign-invested enterprises shall be separately formulated by the State Council.

Article 56 The land administration departments under the State Council shall draw up implementation rules pursuant to this law and submit these rules to the State Council for approval.

The standing committees of provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congresses shall draw up implementation rules pursuant to this law.

Article 57 This law shall take effect on 1 January 1987. At the same time, the "Regulations Governing the Use of Land for Construction Purposes in Villages and Towns" and the "Regulations Governing the Requisition of Land for State Construction Purposes" promulgated by the State Council on 13 February and 14 May 1982 respectively shall be abolished.

/9716
CSO: 4007/457

1986 TREE-PLANTING TARGET FULFILLED IN 6 MONTHS

HK090215 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] Trees have been planted on more than 5.5 million hectares of land in the past six months, fulfilling the target for the whole year.

Meanwhile, illegal and indiscriminate tree-felling--once a serious problem--has dropped greatly after tough measures were adopted by the Ministry of Forestry, including arming more forestry police and imposing strict penalties.

Liu Guangyuan, deputy forestry minister, said the afforestation drive had expanded the areas of forest to 12.7 percent of China's territory from 8.6 percent in 1949. There are now 75 cities and more than 200 counties where forest cover is 20 percent or more.

Liu attributed the "fruitful results" to the flexible State policy and improvement of the responsibility and contract system for tree planting. Since 1981, more than 33.3 million hectares of previously barren hills have been allocated as private plots to more than 50 million rural households, and 40 million hectares have been separately contracted to farmers. The trees and grass grown on this land belong to the households and the allotments can be inherited.

Liu said voluntary tree-planting drives across the country had also helped greatly. In the first half of this year, more than 1 billion trees were planted in rural and urban areas, mainly by youngsters.

At the suggestion of Deng Xiaoping, the National People's Congress in 1981 adopted a resolution encouraging citizens over the age of 11 except the old, sick and disabled, had to plant three to five trees every year or do the equivalent amount of labor in other afforestation work. [sentence as published]

Deng and other Party and State leaders took the lead in planting trees, and more than 200 million people have been involved in the campaign annually over the past five years.

Liu said his ministry had planned to expand the national forest cover to 14 percent of the country's territory by 1990 and to 20 percent by the turn of the century. To reach the target, the nation must afforest 27.7 million hectares over the next five years. Liu expects the State to greatly increase investment in the field during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990).

The ministry's reafforestation efforts have been coupled with strong legal measures since the promulgation of the Forestry Law in 1984. Police forces have been strengthened to clamp down on illegal felling. The force comprises more than 2,000 stations and about 200 county security bureaus throughout the country. In the first four months of this year, Liu said, more than 9,900 cases of illegal felling were handled, a drop of 48 percent over the same 1985 period. On the whole, he said, forest destruction has been stopped. "But we should not lower our guard against it, as indiscriminate felling still happens from time to time in some provinces," he said.

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CSO: 4020/376

HE KANG ON CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

OW072008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Jinan, 7 July (XINHUA)--More than 75,000 peasants have graduated from China's largest secondary agrotechnical school, the Central Agricultural Broadcasting School, since it opened five years ago.

Most graduates are helping spread agrotechniques or specializing in commodity or service trades, according to a conference which closed in Taian, Shandong Province, today.

The school, run by eight central departments including the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, began teaching programs via the central broadcasting station nationwide on 13 July 1981.

With a schooling of three years, it enrolls students from rural cadres at grass-root units, educated rural youth and state farm workers. The state does not assign jobs to graduates but local authorities can hire them on a selective basis.

"Some 830,000 peasants are now studying at our school," said He Kang, minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries and head of the school board.

The school offers four majors--agronomy, the rural economy and management, livestock breeding and fresh-water fish breeding. It runs 24,000 classes across the country.

He Kang described the broadcasting school as an "important channel" for boosting vocational training for the 800 million rural residents. The school plans to enroll one million peasants and produce 300,000 graduates during China's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90).

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CSO: 4020/376

AGRONOMIST URGES DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

OW250810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Spreading scientific achievements in rural areas and solving economic construction problems should be two major tasks for developing China's agricultural science and technology, said Xiang Chongyang in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Xiang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, said that efforts should be made to popularize those achievements which produce quick economic results.

During the country's Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-85), the agronomist said, application of scientific and technological achievements had played an important role in the country's agricultural development.

Achievements in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries added more than 10 billion yuan each year during the last five years, he said.

As a delegate to the third national meeting of the Chinese Association for Science and Technology, which is now in session, he noted that the association's organizations at various levels have done a lot of work to spread new technology in rural areas by running training classes and providing technological services.

Short-term technical training classes have trained some 80 million peasants over the past six years.

He also said that personnel, money and materials should be centralized for solving key technological problems in economic construction and social development.

Efforts should be made to develop mountainous areas, land reclaimed from the sea, pastureland, and other natural resources. Work should also be done to develop processing technology for agriculture, animal husbandry, aquatic products, and to improve management at these facilities. Attention should also be paid to establishing a technology service system and raising the quality of scientific and technological personnel, he said.
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CSO: 4020/360

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DEVELOPING RURAL SCIENCE

HK290628 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 86 p 1

["Excerpts" of article by Song Jian [1345 0256] published in June 1986 issue of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND COUNTERMEASURES magazine: "Spread Sparks of Science and Technology to Rural Areas"]

[Text] Abstract: At present the mode of production of human society is confronted with a third major change. However, the second change has not been effected in China's rural areas and has not started yet in many localities. China's scientific and technological circles should work on two fronts: On the one hand, they should effect a change in the mode of production in the rural areas; and on the other hand, they should develop new and higher technologies. These are China's specific characteristics. China's vast rural areas badly need the application and popularization of tested and applicable science and technology. Without the popularization of science and technology, it will be impossible to realize China's four modernizations, including the building of rural modernization. The objective and purpose of the "Spark Plan" include spreading sparks of science and technology to the vast rural areas, injecting elements of modern civilization, transforming outdated modes of production and life-styles, driving off poverty, and building a new civilization. [end abstract]

Regarding the origin and purpose of the "spark plan," I would like to present some of my personal understanding to the scientific and technological circles. I hope that my mistakes are pointed out so that they can be corrected.

We have openly declared that China is a developing country and that it belongs to the Third World.

The Chinese people are known throughout the world for their courage and industriousness. Compared with the developed countries, our people are more hardworking and toilsome. They work for long hours every week and have less time to rest. Nevertheless, they enjoy less material benefits than the people of the developed countries. The fundamental reason is that our labor productivity is low, that is, the annual average per capita wealth created by our people is limited. This social inequality is due to the fact that the majority of the laboring people in China lack science and technology and are not used to commodity production. In order to develop the economy in the world today, the most important thing is to work skillfully under the guidance of scientific and technological knowledge rather than "work hard" merely with physical strength. It is the most important historical task for China's scientific and technological work to transform the primitive and backward means of labor, establish new means of labor based on advanced technology, enormously increase labor productivity, and develop commodity economy.

A review of the process of the changes in the mode of production of human society will be significant to the understanding of our current task. Innumerable facts in archaeological science have proved that our forefathers in ancient times did not know how to farm or raise animals. They lived by hunting and gathering. Around 10,000 years ago, human society shifted to agricultural and animal husbandry, which was a great change in the life style of human society.

Following the industrial revolution in the 18th century, another great change in the use of labor began, namely, the transition from a natural economy to industrialization. Compared with the natural economy and handicraft industry of ancient times, labor productivity of the factories, enterprises, and farms increased by 10 to 100 fold, which accelerated the production and accumulation of social and material wealth and created new material civilization.

Scientists hold that mankind is now confronted with another great change, that is, a transition from industrialized production to overall automation. The use of computer and automatic machines has nearly automatized all physical and mental labor. This change will open up incalculable prospects for further increasing labor productivity and establishing new life styles and uses of labor.

Each change of life style and use of labor of human society had become an irresistible historical trend. History has proved that all nations, without exception, will prosper if they go with the trend and decline if they resist. The second change has not been effected in China's vast rural areas and has not yet started in many localities. Our scientific and technological circles should work on two fronts: on the one hand, they should strive to effect a change in the mode of production in the rural areas; and on the other hand, they should develop new and higher technologies. These are China's specific characteristics.

According to the 1985 statistics, China's industrial output value totaled 875.9 billion yuan and its agricultural output value (including rural industry) amounted to 450 million yuan. The average per capita industrial output value of the 200 million industrial population was 4,400 yuan. However, the average per capita agricultural output value of the 800 million peasants in the rural areas was only 560 yuan, one-eighth of that of the urban areas. As the rural people account for 80 percent of the nation's total population, the average industrial and agricultural output value of the whole nation was only around 1,300 yuan. Meanwhile, the problem of food and clothing of tens of millions of people is not yet solved. Their annual income is still under 120 to 150 yuan. Furthermore, China's rural population is continuously increasing. According to estimates by population experts, if we maintain the current average child-bearing rate of women (2.2 to 2.3), China's population will reach 1.3 billion in 2000; 1.5 billion in 2020; and 1.9 billion in 2050. The population may reach 2.1 billion in 2080. Therefore, it would be impossible to make the country and people strong and prosperous without enormously increasing labor productivity.

Regarding the country as a whole, China's vast rural areas are still in a state of natural economy and labor productivity there is relatively low. If we merely rely on the output value of the industrial population to "pick up" that of the rural areas, there would be little chance to make the people rich and prosperous. Even if the productivity of the industrial sector jumps 10 times, the national average would only rise twice, which is far from our fighting objective. For this reason, enhancing agricultural productivity will be a strategic task for a considerably long period in the future.

The fundamental difference between a natural economy and an industrialized economy is that the former produces for the consumption of the producers themselves, while the latter produces for the needs of society. The former has only a limited number of surplus products to carry out exchange, while all products of the latter are put into the market. Enormously increasing agricultural productivity is the premise of effecting the transition from a natural economy to a commodity economy; because we can manufacture goods efficiently in large numbers only when they are marketable. To date, there are some people who still yearn for the idyllic life under the days of the natural economy and who regard the production and life-style of "a chick on the left, a duck on the right, and a fat baby on the back" as the symbol of a happy life. This concept is miles away from our target. Even "100 chicks on the left and 100 ducks on the right" won't do. In order to genuinely realize a commodity economy in the rural areas, we should sing in praise of the "commanders" who are in charge of 10,000 chicks or ducks. Industrialized production is the only way out for revitalizing the rural economy. However, we cannot develop industrialized production steadily without science and technology.

In recent years, new technological revolution has become the topic of discussion of all countries. Statesmen of the developed countries regard developing advanced technologies as a magic weapon for putting themselves in the lead in political and economic fields. The "star wars" plan of the United States, "Eureka" of Western Europe, "Outline for the Development of Science and Technology" of Eastern Europe, and "Human Science" of Japan are all examples of making investment in developing high technology as part of the political and strategic efforts of a country. A few years ago, we also carried out extensive discussions on the challenge of the new technological revolution and countermeasures. Nevertheless, China's vast rural areas now badly need the application and popularization of tested, applicable science and technology rather than high technology. High technology will definitely be necessary when the rural commodity economy develops to a certain level after several years, but it is not necessary for the time being.

Today all modern civilization mankind can enjoy is based on scientific and technological achievements. Modern civilization is a benefit offered by science and technology to the people. China's modernization program, including rural modernization, would be impossible without the popularization of science and technology. The slogan "we should rely on policies and science" indicates the awakening of our party and people.

The objective reality taken shape in history shows that a people with scientific and technological knowledge, namely, the 15 million intellectuals, belong to the working class. Most of them are concentrated in universities, colleges, research institutes, and industrial enterprises in cities. Lack of intellectual workers in the vast countryside has become a barrier to rural economic development. Science and technology are knowledge accumulated by mankind in the course of understanding the objective world, and they belong to the people. Those who can luckily master scientific and technological knowledge are vanguard forces who deserve respect. In a considerably long period in the future, these people, including workers, peasants, and educated youths who are making efforts to master scientific and technological knowledge, will be the backbone force of socialist construction. Assimilating knowledge acquired by mankind, discovering new laws, creating new technologies, and opening up new spheres will be their historical mission. Meanwhile, they are also the disseminators of scientific and technological knowledge. They should work as hard as a bee and "spread" the pollen of science untiringly throughout their life so that each producer or production unit in society can acquire new wisdom or a "gene" of science and technology and become a mature plant in China's modern economy that has great vitality.

Marx said: "Science should never be a selfish enjoyment. Those who are lucky enough to engage in scientific research should first use their knowledge to serve the people." Those who have luckily become scientists and technological experts will realize that there is no greater happiness than that of working for the benefit of the people with knowledge they have acquired.

The objective and purpose of the "spark plan" include spreading sparks of science and technology to the vast rural areas, injecting elements of modern civilization, leading the people in transforming the outdated mode of production and life-styles, driving off poverty, and building new civilization.

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CSO: 4007/449

FARM MACHINERY BOUGHT THROUGH INTERNATIONAL BIDS

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0605 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--Over the past few years, China has purchased farm machinery and equipment with World Bank loans through international bidding, resulting in good economic results in agricultural development.

Liu Xingren, an official from northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, told XINHUA that the bidding agent is the International Tendering Company of the China National Technical Import Corporation.

Since 1983, that agent has purchased for the Heilongjiang reclamation project irrigation and drainage equipment, combine harvesters, cutting and drying machines, motor vehicles, tractors and rolled steel, giving an impetus to the farm reclamation there.

Liu said the project has brought more than 105,300 hectares of wasteland under cultivation. Over 53,300 hectares were planted last year, yielding 250,000 tons of wheat and soybeans. This year, 100,000 hectares will be planted, nearly double the 1985 figure, he added.

The World Bank provided loans of over 70 million U.S. dollars for the project. After visiting and examining the reclamation project, World Bank experts were satisfied with the progress.

Liu Xingren said the tendering company purchased seeds and grain processing equipment, 60 trucks for carrying grain, and 10,000 tons of rolled steel, all for wasteland reclamation in the province.

In the past few years, the International Tendering Company has also purchased machinery and equipment for transforming saline-alkali land on the north China plain and for a rubber plantation in Guangdong Province, and bought improved seeds for various provinces, according to an official from the company.

The machinery and equipment needed to transform red soil in the boundary areas of Jiangxi and Fujian provinces as well as for the reclamation projects in the Xinjinag region and Yunnan Province will also be purchased through international bidding in the near future, he added.
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CSO: 4020/360

BRIEFS

PEASANTS' TECHNICAL TRAINING--Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Over 23 million peasants have attended technical training courses and agricultural schools in recent years, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The ministry reported that since China adopted flexible rural economic policies in 1979, a growing number of peasants are demanding to learn new techniques. By the end of 1985, China had 360 agricultural schools, more than 3,000 rural high schools specializing in farming techniques and 3,300 county-run training centers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 6 Jul 86 OW] /12858

AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 7 July (XINHUA)--The China International Exchange Association of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries was set up here today. Xiang Chongyang, chairman of the association and vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, said that the association will, on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit, conduct scientific and technical exchanges and cooperation with non-governmental organizations, institutions and firms of other countries as well as foreigners of Chinese origin, overseas Chinese, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. It will also engage in personnel training and arrange visits for specialists, scholars and friendly personages, he added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 7 Jul 86 OW] /12858

MORE COTTON THAN POLYESTER PRODUCED--Beijing 8 July (XINHUA)--China's six-month production of 100 percent cotton cloth rose to nearly 4.5 billion meters this year, up 28.3 percent from 1985, textile industry officials said today. The growth rate puts cotton ahead of all other materials, they said. "And it has great importance for the export market," a leading government economist told XINHUA. The fabric has replaced polyester as the best selling textile in the country, according to industry officials. As a result, they said, the stock of cotton cloth, which reached six billion meters in 1984, has dropped to 2.6 billion meters. Officials said people increasingly are making and buying denim and corduroy clothes, pushing up the demand for cotton. Cotton has also become the most popular fabric for underwear, bed sheets, pillow covers and curtains, they said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 8 Jul 86 OW] /12858

CELL GENES RICE STRAIN--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have bred 20 stems of a new rice variety from the genes of other rice cells, a feat previously accomplished only by the Japanese. "This is a breakthrough for applying biological engineering to the breeding of new varieties of rice," said Li Xianghui, a research fellow at the Institute of Genetics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Although scientists worldwide have been working on the project for a decade, the Japanese were able to produce results only last year, according to Li. The work makes "scientists enthusiastic about the prospects for biological engineering," Li said. "It can help produce new, needed varieties of foods and other plants. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12858

SUGAR CONSUMPTION RISE--Beijing, 9 July (XINHUA)--Each Chinese now consumes 5 kilograms of sugar a year, compared to 1.5 kilograms in 1976, according to Ministry of Commerce officials today. The country produced 5.16 million tons of sugar during the 1985-86 refining season, 3.2 times the figure for the same period 10 years ago, the officials reported. Sugar is no longer rationed as in the past, when one-sided emphasis was given to grain production and any attempt to diversify the rural production was condemned as capitalist, the officials said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] /12858

RURAL INDUSTRY SALES--Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Sales of industrial goods produced by rural enterprises exceeded farm and sideline produce for the first time in China last year, the State Statistics Bureau announced here today. Recent statistics show that sales of industrial goods produced by rural enterprises amounted to 175.18 billion yuan, an 80.3 percent growth over the previous year. Sales of farm and sideline produce were 168 billion yuan, an increase of 430 million yuan. About 69 million rural people, or 18 percent of China's rural work force, were engaged in industry, construction, transportation, commerce and services, earning about 40 percent of the total rural income in 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /6662

FARM MACHINERY CAPACITY--Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--By the end of 1985, the total capacity of China's farm machinery reached 284 million horsepower, registering an increase of 83 million horsepower over 1980. Currently, there are 3.94 million tractors, or 84 percent of rural tractors, owned or operated by individual peasants. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, rural areas spent an average of 5 billion yuan annually on farm machinery. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0656 GMT 23 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

FIRST DAM PROJECT ON HUANG HE PROVES SUCCESSFUL

OW280320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Zhengzhou, June 28 (XINHUA)--The hundreds of million yuan of investment used on the first dam on the Yellow River, the Sanmen Gorge project, has been fully recovered up to this data through the hydro-power generated alone, said Gong Shiyang, director of the Yellow River Conservancy Committee today.

This dam, on the river named "China's Sorrow", which breached its dykes repeatedly and swallowed millions of people in the past, has helped ensure the safety of millions of people and of China's second-biggest oilfield on the lower reaches.

The project has also facilitated farming, industrial production and urban construction in Henan and Shandong provinces on the lower reaches of the river, once known as "China's Sorrow", said Gong.

Gong said that scores of floods, ice floes and silting over the past decades have proved the renovation of the Sanmen Gorge hydraulic engineering project on the Yellow River successful. The river breached its dykes 1,500 times over the 2,000 years before 1949.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said that the Yellow River is the second-longest after the Yangtze in China. But, it is the most silt-ridden in the world. Though it has an annual flow volume of 56 billion cubic meters, only five percent of that of the Yangtze, its silt volume amounts to 1.6 billion tons, more than triple that of the Yangtze.

He reviewed that construction of the Sanmen Gorge project, the first on this river, started in 1957 and was completed in September 1960.

But, the reservoir failed to cope with the tremendous influx of silt. Sedimentation would block the reservoir in a short period and the ancient capital of Xian on the upper reaches of a tributary was seriously menaced.

The reconstruction work began in 1965 and ended in 1973. It involved cutting two tunnels through a rock cliff for discharging silt and turning some power-generating facilities into new water and sand discharging channels, opening the eight water outlets at the bottom of the dam to increase its flood-discharge capacity.

The renovations of the project have proved highly effective in many ways--tripling its flood-discharging capacity and increasing its silt-discharging capacity consequently, relieving the lower reaches of the threat of severe floods and ice floes, and providing abundant water supplies for irrigation, urban consumption and industrial use.

Ma Fuhai, head of the Sanmen Gorge Administrative Bureau, said that five generating units with a total capacity of 250,000 kilowatts began to go on stream in 1972. By the end of May this year, they had produced over 10 billion kwh with an income equal to the total investment in the project.

Moreover, more than 1.3 million hectares in Henan and Shandong province have been irrigated. Though potential floods emerged year after year, not a single dyke was breached over the past decade.

Gong Shiyang said that the success has also contributed to building of other hydraulic engineering projects on the heavily silt-ridden river, especially to the design of the Xiaolangdi water conservancy project not far from the Sanmen Gorge. Now, 14 dams have been erected and another big one is under construction on the Yellow River and its tributaries.

He also disclosed that the Xiaolangdi project will include a five-billion-cubic-meter reservoir, a 1.8-million-kilowatt hydroelectric power station, a big dam, and sand and flood discharging facilities.

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CSO: 4020/374

DESERT NORTH, NORTHWEST TURNED INTO FARMLAND

OW280920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Yinchuan, June 27 (XINHUA)--A method of turning desert into farmland is being spread in north and northwest China.

So far, 12 percent of China's land subjected to desert encroachment has been protected by trees, bushes and grass. This has aroused great interest in Asian and African countries which have sent experts and technicians here to study or invited Chinese experts to their countries to teach.

The method was developed by the Shapotou Desert Research Station, a subdivision of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Deserts. Located in Zhongwei County, in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the station is on the southern tip of the Tengger, the third-largest desert in China.

Set up in 1956, the station's task was to find ways to protect the Baotou-Lanzhou railway from being overwhelmed by the desert, Zhao Xingliang, head of the station, told XINHUA today.

While planting tree belts, scientific workers from the station leveled the dunes and turned them into ridges to grow leguminous plants and other green manure crops in the first year to improve the soil conditions for growing farm crops the next year.

They built stone irrigation ditches to let the water from the Yellow River water the sand, and erected hedges around the fields against sand storms.

Years of watering and cropping have fertilized the soil and turned 30-meter deep sand dunes into arable land.

The station has succeeded in growing fruit, grain and vegetables on 14 hectares over the past 20 years, and harvests up to 20 tons of fruit, and 5 tons of soybeans per hectare a year.

Using the same method, peasants on the edge of the desert in Zhongwei County have already turned 2,800 hectares of moving dunes into irrigated farmland and forced the desert to retreat more than 10 kilometers.

They plan to transform an additional 7,000 hectares of moving dunes into farmland in the near future.

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CSO: 4020/367

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PROVINCES HALT EXPORT OF GRAIN--The Henan Provincial Grain Department has stipulated that beginning 1 January the price of grain leaving the province will be raised. Without exception, the export of paddy rice is not allowed, and restrictions have been imposed on corn exports. Shandong Province has stipulated that corn is not to be exported without the approval of the provincial government. Beginning 1 July Sichuan temporarily halted negotiations for grain sales outside the province in order to guarantee procurement tasks. In addition, Jilin, Shaanxi, Heilongjiang, Ningxia, and Shanxi have stipulated that corn, soybeans, and edible oil crops are not to be exported. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI NONGMIN in Chinese 14 Jun 86 p 3]

CSO: 4007/455

BEIJING ISSUES WATER-SAVING REGULATIONS

OW181400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1341 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal government has decided to adopt stricter measures to save water, a municipal government official told a press conference here today.

Two regulations were issued by the government last Friday on awarding enterprises and institutions that save water and punishing those that waste water due to carelessness, said Huang Jicheng, director of the municipal management committee.

According to the regulations, enterprises and institutions will be fined 5 yuan to 25 yuan for each outlet that wastes water while residents will be fined from 1 yuan to 5 yuan for each such outlet in their homes.

The municipal government has set quotas for all nonhousehold consumers, Chinese and foreign, starting from this year.

The rationed amount for units is 3 to 5 percent less than last year's consumption, he said.

Huang also revealed that the government is considering setting quotas for Beijing residents. Higher prices will be charged for water consumed over the rationed amount and that within the quota will be cheaper.

Although various measures have been taken to ease the chronic water shortage in Beijing over the past few years, the city is still facing a serious situation, he said.

The water resource for each Beijing citizen only accounts for one-sixth of the national average and one-twenty-fifth of the world average.

And the ground water level, which went down 1.4 meters last year, will continue to go down by 1.3 meters this year owing to drought for 7 years running, according to an earlier report.

The municipal government set up an office to guide the city's water-saving efforts 4 years ago. Over the past few years, some 877 measures for saving water have been taken including the installment of water meters.

The city has saved an average of 30 billion liters of water each year, Huang said.

The government has also allocated 408 million yuan for a large waterworks, now under construction, to ease the water shortage.

Upon its completion in 1991, the plant will be able to supply 1 billion liters of water daily, nearly 74 percent of the city's present total water supply. As a first step, it will provide 500 million liters of water when it is partly put into operation in June 1988.

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CSO: 4020/367

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT URGED--The provincial conference on aquatic production in coastal areas concluded this morning. Vice Governor Ling Botang demanded in his summation that the development of aquatic production be grasped as a major item in the province's economic construction. It is necessary to create a new situation in aquatic production by adopting new ideas, posture, and work style. In order to speed up the development of aquatic production in coastal areas and invigorate their economy, Ling Botang demanded that the leaders at all levels in the province's 42 coastal counties take the following steps: 1) Get a good grasp of implementing policies on the right to use shore land. 2) Consolidate the embankments, reclaim land from the sea for cultivation, and promote capital construction for aquatic breeding. 3) Build up as soon as possible an area of 200,000 mu in sea prawn-breeding bases. It is necessary to combine trade, industry, and agriculture, and go in for serialized production. 4) Step up the technological transformation of marine fishing and improve its economic results. 5) Step up the protection of resources and exploit fishing resources in a rational way. 6) Speed up the popularization of fishing science and technology and absorb the fruits of new technology at home and abroad. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 26 Jun 86 HK] /6662

RURAL INSURANCE SERVICE--Guangzhou, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--More than 5,800 peasant households in South China's Guangdong Province have insured their property since the Provincial Insurance Company began offering farm policies last December. The company offers insurance against damage to 15 crops and other farm properties including rice, bananas, sugar cane, cattle, trees, and fish and other aquatics, company officials said today. They told XINHUA they have paid more than 300 claims to farmers involving 400,000 yuan for properties lost to typhoons. "The payments have helped restore production," one company official said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 2 Jul 86 OW]

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CSO: 4020/374

GUANGXI

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORT--Nanning, July 3 (XINHUA)--Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region in South China exported agricultural products worth 80 million U.S. dollars in the first five months of this year, a 20 percent increase over the same previous period. The exported agricultural and sideline products include rice, canned fruit, tea, pig, chicken, rosin and cane sugar, said local officials. Last year, agricultural products accounted for 41 percent of the region's export volume. To encourage the export of agricultural products, the region has provided local peasants with low-interest and interest-free loans over the past few years. Beginning in November 1984, the region has used some of the World Bank loans totalling 50 million U.S. dollars to expand production of fruit and other foodstuff for export. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1141 GMT 3 Jul 86 OW]

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CSO: 4020/374

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON LAND MANAGEMENT

HK131535 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On 9 June, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government issued to all places a circular on strengthening land management and curbing the random occupation of arable land, demanding that all places take effective measures to step up inspecting and sorting out land used for nonagricultural purposes and resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of the random occupation and use of arable land.

The circular points out: At present, the problems of indiscriminately occupying and using land for nonagricultural construction have generally existed. Therefore, it is necessary to urgently and extensively disseminate among the cadres and the masses the important significance of treasuring and rationally utilizing land and protecting arable land, to publicize relevant laws and regulations, to strive to enhance the cadres' and the masses' ideological understanding, and to resolutely curb the unhealthy trends of indiscriminately occupying and using arable land.

The circular demands: All places must take effective measures to step up inspecting and sorting out land used for nonagricultural purposes. Discipline inspection commissions and political, legal, and land management departments at all levels must apply administrative, economic, and legal measures to deal with all actions of occupying land contrary to the law. Leading cadres must especially set an example and take the lead in abiding by the law. It is essential to strengthen administration, to strictly comply with the procedures of application, examination, and approval, and to control the size of land occupied. In applying for or examining and approving land, breaking up the whole into parts, practicing fraud, and examination and approval ultra vires are not allowed. Where uncultivated land is available, no construction projects are allowed to occupy arable land. Where land of inferior quality is available, no construction projects are allowed to occupy fertile farmland, particularly vegetable fields, garden plots, and other land producing good economic results.

The circular stresses: It is imperative to adhere to the principle of centralized and unified management, to further establish land management organs, and to put them on a sound basis. In addition to reinforcing the provincial Land Management Bureau, all autonomous prefectures, cities, prefectures, countries, special districts, and districts must set up land management bureaus. In a district, including a town at the district level, a deputy head of the district or the town is charged with the land management work and its county must temporarily send a land management worker to each of its districts and towns.

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CSO: 4007/439

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

RICE TRANSPLANTING--Thanks to recent heavy rain in most parts of Guizhou, the drought has been relieved and there has been a marked speeding up in transplanting rice. By 12 June, the province had transplanted rice on 6.65 million mu, 55.9 percent of the planned area. Leaders of the provincial government have pointed out that the current primary task is to concentrate forces to do everything possible to fulfill the rice transplanting plan. The government is allocating 1 million yuan as subsidies for fighting drought in 13 counties where the drought has not yet eased. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN-DONATED PLANES ARRIVE--Harbin, June 26 (XINHUA)--Five planes donated by Australia to China for agricultural use arrived in Jiamusi City, East Heilongjiang Province, today. Other supporting facilities such as ground navigation and telecommunications equipment have already arrived. A provincial official said that the planes have been provided by the Australian Government according to a Sino-Australian governmental agreement signed in October 1981. In December 1984, an aviation center for experimental agricultural techniques was set up in Jiamusi to use the planes to spray chemical fertilizer and pesticide on its vast reclamation areas. Technicians from the center have been sent to Australia to receive technical training, and Australian experts will give on-the-spot technical instruction during the three-year experimental period. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 26 Jun 86 OW]

MARSHLAND EXPERIMENTAL STATION--Harbin, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--China will invest 1.1 million yuan to build its first marshland experimental station at the Honghe Farm, located on the plain drained by the Heilong, Songhua, and Wusuli rivers. The plain, lying in the northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, is the biggest area of marshland in the country, covering more than 1.3 million hectares, said an official of the Chinese Academy of Sciences which sponsors the project. By adopting telemetry and telecontrol, the experimental station will research marshland evolution and ecosystems, the official said. The station will be completed in 1987. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW]

SINO-JAPAN TIMBER PROJECT--A Sino-Japanese timber-utilization research institute has been set up in Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province. The Japanese side will provide the equipment for the institute and is in charge of training the Chinese personnel. The Chinese Government has invested 3.7 million yuan in the institute. [Text [Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 19 Jun 86 OW] /6662

GRAIN PURCHASES--Heilongjiang Province has completed signing state-assigned grain purchasing contracts. This year, the state has assigned the province to purchase 5.5 million tons of grain on a contract basis, which ranks first in the country. By the end of March, the province had distributed the quota among peasant households and state farms, and by the end of May, grain departments in various localities had completed signing contracts with all peasant households and practically all state farms throughout the province. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Jun 86 SK] /8309

CSO: 4007/449

DAILY URGES DRIVE FOR INTENSIVE FARMING

HK270307 Zhengzhou HENAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Popularize Intensive Farming"]

[Text] Practice in many parts of Henan in recent years has proved that going in for intensive farming under the guidance of science and technology is where the potentials lie for the continued development of agricultural production.

So-called intensive farming means making a relatively high input of production materials, labor, and technology on an area of land, so as to achieve relatively high economic results.

Large-scale intensive farming was first launched in Zhoukou Prefecture in our province. There are three main types of intensive farming: 1) intercropping; 2) practicing protective cultivation, such as by developing cultivation under sheeting or large plastic tents; 3) developing courtyard economy. Practice has proved that it is possible to become comfortably well-off from just half a mu of land if intensive farming is practiced.

Henan has a large population and not much farmlnad. There are no great potentials for further land reclamation. We can only continue to achieve relatively great and rapid development of agricultural production by practicing intensive farming. In particular, intensive farming is all the more necessary and urgent in areas lacking mineral resources.

Judging by the eevelopment of Henan's agriculture, in terms of both necessity and feasibility, the conditions are right for lage-scale popularization of intensive farming. The key lies in the leaders at all levels attaching great importance to this issue. All localities must actively organize and guide the peasants to study successful experiences. In conjunction with local natural and economic conditions, they can first develop some intensive farming projects that need little investment and produce rapid and outstanding results.

At present Henan's agriculture is mainly operated by households. There are many difficulties faced by a single household in developing intensive farming. The leading departments at all levels must seriously resolve these difficulties, and in particular the professional work departments must be organized to provide the peasants with socialized services such as information, technology, product transport and sales, and so on. They must do everything possible to pave the way for developing intensive farming. If the whole province can unfold this work in a thoroughly sound way, not only will we be able to greatly increase the rate of use of existing farmland and the commodity rate of agricultural products; such a move is also bound to play a tremendously stimulating role in the further flourishing of the entire province's rural economy.

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CSO: 4007/446

URGENT MEETING HELD ON WAREHOUSE FIRES

HK130307 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The provincial government held an urgent telephone conference on 11 June on fire precautions in warehouses. The meeting stressed that stepping up these precautions is an urgent task that brooks no delay.

The meeting pointed out: There has been a series of wheat store fires in recent days, causing serious losses. By 11 June, there had been 120 such fires in the province, destroying 370,000 kilograms of wheat. Compared with the whole of last year, the number of fires and the amount of wheat destroyed show respective increases of 17.6 percent and 69.8 percent. There have also been 18 mechanical and electrical accidents, causing 24 casualties.

To strengthen wheat store fire precautions and safety and rapidly reverse the increase in fires, the provincial government demanded that the grassroots cadres be taught to regard the masses' interests as the most important thing and seriously implement the cadre contract responsibility system. Leaders must go to the wheat stores and solve the problems they find there. Those who violate safety reagulations and are in dereliction of duty, causing accidents, must be thoroughly investigated. We must crack down hard on criminal arsonists, to ensure the safety of the summer harvest.

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CSO: 4007/439

HENAN

BRIEFS

WHEAT HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Henan Province, one of China's major grain producers, has gathered in a good summer harvest on 4,733,000 hectares of wheat fields this year. The summer wheat harvest is in the region of 15,750,000 tons, 220,000 tons more than last year's, an official of the Provincial Statistics Bureau said here today. The official attributed this to state stipulation reducing the contract grain purchase quotas--which enables peasants to sell more at the market price--aid from rural industry to agriculture and construction and maintenance of irrigation projects. Peasants worked harder and used more fertilizer in the fields this year, despite a spring drought, to ensure a good summer harvest. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 29 Jun 86 OW]

SUMMER HARVEST--Henan has reaped a bumper summer grain harvest. According to surveys in 42 counties, total provincial output can reach 15,784,000 tons, an increase of 218,000 tons over last year, and close to the record level of 1984. This was achieved despite a 130-day drought during the growing period. According to surveys in the same 42 counties, the average yield per mu is about the same as last year. The main reason for the increased output over last year is that the sown area was increased by 977,600 mu over last year. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jul 86 HK]

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CSO: 4007/456

HUBEI

ANTIFLOOD COMMAND ISSUES 'URGENT CIRCULAR'

HK081404 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the provincial antiflood and antidrought command issued an urgent circular on doing a good job in fighting floods and natural disasters.

The circular said: Since the end of June, the larger part of our province has had heavy to torrential rain. As the water level of the Chang Jiang has risen relatively quickly, floods in some places are very serious. Because of the possible heavy to torrential rain in some places, the responsible comrades of all prefectures, cities, and counties who are in charge of antiflood work must immediately go to their command posts. In accordance with the work divided among them, all antiflood commanding personnel must be responsible for their work at the embankments, reservoirs, dams, and pump stations. Antiflood and antidrought commands at all levels and water conservancy departments must adhere to the system of being on duty day and night, promptly and correctly get a clear picture of the situation in the changes in water and rain, and handle well the specific problems in the course of fighting floods and draining waterlogged fields.

The urgent circular stresses: In accordance with the list sent down by the provincial authorities, we must conduct all-round inspections of the obstructions in rivers and resolutely and quickly remove them all.

All antiflood apparatuses must be quickly concentrated on the spots. We must pay close attention to the threats of torrential rain against reservoirs.

Electric power of the pump stations for draining waterlogged fields must be first arranged in a unified manner by prefectures, cities, and counties and insufficient electric power will be made up by the provincial electric power department.

In conclusion, the urgent circular of the provincial antiflood and antidrought command points out: After receiving this circular, in conjunction with their local realities, all prefectures, cities, and counties must seriously study, quickly make arrangements, and do antiflood and antinatural disaster work in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4007/456

MEETING STRESSES PROMOTING RURAL REFORMS

HK050557 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpts] A 7-day provincial meeting of rural work department directors concluded in Wuhan on 30 June. The meeting, held at a time when reform is developing in depth in the rural areas, discussed questions of carrying out reforms, further strengthening the agricultural basis, reaping a bumper harvest this year, and improving the building of the rural work departments themselves. Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and vice governors Wang Hanzhang and Wang Libin attended the meeting. Qian Yulu and Wang Libin spoke. (Wang Chongwen), a responsible person of the rural work department of the Provincial CPC Committee, also spoke.

The meeting held that the main tasks in rural reform in Hubei at present and for a time to come are to consolidate and perfect the cooperative setup under two levels of management, based on household management, further readjust the rural production structure, and reform the system of assigning quotas for agricultural and sideline products and the commodity circulation setup.

The cooperative setup under two levels of management includes the two levels of peasant household management and collective management. To keep household management unchanged for a long time is a basic party policy for the rural areas, and this represents the major level and the basis of the two-level management. Collective management mainly refers to the current village and group management. We must in particular enhance village-level economic strength. If we shake the foundation--household management--we will lose the main fruits of the first stage of rural reforms, and fundamentally shake the peasants' enthusiasm.

In accordance with the requirements of developing commodity production, various localities have developed specialized joint organizations of different contents, forms, sizes, and degrees, based on the principle voluntariness and mutual benefit. We must actively encourage and guide the healthy development of these new cooperative organizations.

The meeting held that readjusting the rural production structure and reforming the system of assigning quotas for agricultural and sideline production and the commodity circulation setup are currently major issues in carrying out reform in depth. We must in particular encourage the peasants to enter the circulation field.

As rural commodity production develops and the productive forces are further enhanced, a greater degree of individually-operated private economy is bound to emerge in rural industry, commerce, services, transport, and developmental cultivation and stock-breeding, and so on. There is plenty of talent in the rural areas. We should give free rein to let talented people get things done. We must unswervingly implement the CPC Central Committee's policies on supporting the specialized households, the policies on correctly viewing individual operations and private economy, and the policies on allowing some areas and people to get rich ahead of others.

In strengthening the agricultural basis, we must attach importance to agricultural input and to water conservancy construction. We must implement all the central policies and measures on strengthening the agricultural basis and the Provincial CPC Committee's views on carrying them out, so as to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm to apply science and technology and increase agricultural input and labor accumulation. The work of fulfilling contracts, the procurement policies, and the various services must in particular be put on a sound basis.

The meeting stressed that July, August, and September represent the key period for reaping a bumper harvest. We must base our efforts on fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest.

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CSO: 4007/456

HUBEI

STOCK FARM'S SERVICE CENTERS PRAISED FOR DEVELOPMENT

HK251026 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] (Dashanding) Stock Farm, Enshi City, has set up various service centers for technological training, supply of materials, improvement of breeds, prevention and treatment of diseases, and processing of products. It has provided herdsmen with comprehensive services in the aspects of growing grass and breeding livestock, thus bringing alone the quick development of household stock farms.

While inspecting (Dashanding) Stock Farm in April this year, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: This method of using small-scale technological service centers to bring along thousands upon thousands of household provides successful experience for the building of pastures and the development of animal husbandry in mountainous areas in the southern part of China.

(Dashanding) Stock Farm was established in 1983. Over the past few years, in the light of peasants' needs in growing grass and breeding livestock, the stock farm has established a complete set of service systems. They have set up a technological service center of 18 professional and technological cadres, run a secondary animal husbandry school, run some 40 training courses of various kinds, and trained some 2,000 people from specialized animal husbandry households. The stock farm has also set up a seed warehouse and oil refinery. Over the past 3 years, it has supplied some 60,000 kg of superior grass seed and 1.5 million kg of chemical fertilizers to peasants and processed some 200,000 kg of fresh milk for peasants. In addition, the stock farm has set up five fine breed breeding stations and a veterinary team of some 30 persons. (Dashanding) Stock Farm's ox breeding rate last year reached 45 percent and its mortality rate was only 1 percent.

A series of services has aroused peasants' enthusiasm for growing grass and breeding livestock. At present, the number of household stock farms is 27, the number of specialized grass-growing and livestock-breeding households is some 2,000, some 39,000 mu of artificial pastures has been built, the number of draft animals, including cattle, horses, and mules, is some 3,700 head, the number of goats is some 1,100, and the number of pigs is some 10,000 head.

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HUBEI

BRIEFS

DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION STATIONS DAMAGED--According to a provincial forum on work regarding mechanical and electrical drainage and irrigation stations, which concluded on 20 June, serious damage has been done to those facilities in some parts of the province due to poor management. According to statistics compiled in a survey of 45 counties and cities, 19.25 percent of these stations lack permanent management staff, and in 5.8 percent no on is responsible for management. In addition the quality of management staff is poor. Only 17.79 percent of them have operating certificates. For these reasons, quite a large quantity of mechanical and electrical drainage and equipment has been lost, stolen, or damaged. In the stations in the 45 counties surveyed, 4,430 electric and diesel motors are unusable, representing 35.5 percent of the total amount. No less than 832--2.91 percent--are beyond repair. The comrades attending this meeting appealed to the government at all levels to strengthen leadership over these stations and provide support in capital and equipment maintenance. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 86 HK] /6662

CSO: 4407/446

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION TO BE STEPPED UP

HK290141 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] (Chen Weiguo), director of the provincial petrochemical industry department, said at a provincial conference on this industry on 23 June that the petrochemical industry enterprises in the province must overcome difficulties and strive to increase output of chemical fertilizer and agricultural drugs to meet the current urgent requirements of agricultural production.

Hunan ranks within the top five in the whole country in production capacity in both chemical fertilizer and agricultural drugs. By 20 June, 2.05 million tons had been produced at small chemical fertilizer plants, 80,000 tons more than in the same period last year. However, due to shortages of electric power, reduction in stocks, and so on, supply cannot meet demand in the busy agricultural season, and supplies are short in most areas.

Leaders of the provincial petrochemical industry department have taken urgent steps to ensure that agricultural needs are met. 1) Principal responsible comrades of the department have personally gone to seek supplies from large raw materials plants inside and outside the province, to organize raw material supplies for chemical fertilizer and drug plants in the province. 2) They have set up a hotline in the control room of the department's offices and assigned personnel to be responsible for promptly solving enterprises' difficulties in electric power and raw materials. 3) Leaders of the department and responsible persons of prefectural and city chemical industry departments have gone to the grassroots to mobilize the enterprises to work harder.

The majority of enterprises that had halted or reduced production due to power shortages have now resumed normal production.

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HUNAN

BRIEFS

COMPUTERIZED HYBRID RICE LABORATORY--Changsha, July 5 (XINHUA)--China's first computerized hybrid rice laboratory is now in operation in this capital of Hunan Province. Construction began in October 1984. The five million yuan project, which opened earlier this year, is part of the Hunan hybrid rice research center. Officials here said that the laboratory, using up-to-date equipment acquired from abroad, will be a center for academic exchanges as well. It will host an international symposium on hybrid rice in October, according to laboratory administrators today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1009 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW]

TECHNICAL SERVICE CENTERS INCREASE--At present, 70 percent of the towns and townships in Hunan have set up rural technical service centers, an increase of more than 800 over last year. The number of technical personnel at each center has increased from the previous one to two to three to five. [Excerpt] [Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 86 p 2]

CSO: 4007/455

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

SUMMER GRAIN--A good harvest of summer grain is in sight for Jiangsu Province this year, with the total output of wheat, barley, and naked barley expected to increase by 7.3 percent over last year to reach 11.42 million metric tons. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW]

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JIANGXI

BRIEFS

RICE EXPORTS--Beijing 4 July (XINHUA)--Jiangxi Province is expected to become China's biggest quality rice exporter this year, "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS" reported today. The Provincial Import and Export Corporation of Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs has cooperated with 30 local foreign trade companies and formed a system of production, purchasing, processing, and export of fine-quality rice. The province exported more than 55,000 tons of quality rice to other countries last year, ranking the third among the country's rice exporters. The paper said that Jiangxi is expected to make a big jump in rice export this year to 100,000 tons and make the province to the biggest fine-quality rice exporter in China. Backed by local research institutes of agriculture, the province has widely introduced fine strains of rice and almost doubled the per-hectare output in about 10 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 4 Jul 86 OWO]

BIG RAMIE HARVEST--Jiangxi Province in eastern China harvested 7,500 tons of ramie up to early June, surpassing last year's total output, provincial farming officials reported. Jiangxi, one of China's leading ramie producers, planted an extra 13,600 hectares of the crop this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/360

EMERGENCY CIRCULAR ON COMBATING DROUGHT ISSUED

SK170946 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] On 12 June, the autonomous regional people's government issued an emergency circular, urging localities throughout the region to firmly and successfully grasp various current tasks for combating drought.

The circular states: Since the beginning of 1986, the region has suffered a long-standing drought and, as a result, a large acreage of farmland throughout the region has been plagued with it. Though a number of areas throughout the region have had rainfall during the past few days, the dry spell as whole is not totally over. The regional people's government urged the governments and departments at all levels to regard the work of combating drought as a central task to be undertaken by both rural and pastoral areas and to carry out the work firmly and satisfactorily.

The circular states: In combating the current drought, a good job should be done first in hurriedly sowing grass and planting autumn vegetables and crops that are reaped later.

The circular urges various localities to change their sowing operation from grain crops to fodder crops in order to meet the needs of the current farming situation. By regarding the serious drought this year as a turning point, efforts should be made to replace the grain cultivation with grass sowing in a timely manner on farmland on slopes and sandy areas and to sow grass seeds on all farmland that cannot be currently sowed with grain seeds. Localities should sell, lend, or sell on credit their stocked grass seeds to the peasants and herdsmen who voluntarily engage in grass production.

The circular urges the people in various localities to plant more crops of carrot and turnip in order to provide much fodder for animals and to make up the losses of grains with the harvest of grass and the losses of agriculture with the harvest of animal husbandry so as to further implement in an overall way the guideline of economic construction with regard to taking forestry and animal husbandry production as main tasks and developing a diversified economy and so as to turn the negative factor of the dry year into a positive one.

In its circular, the regional people's government also urged localities to rush to repair or cooperate in various irrigation and water conservancy facilities and to actively deal with the difficulties encountered by a number of areas in water supply for both people and animals. The governments and departments at all levels should establish responsiblity systems at their own level and enforce contract agreements in order to help peasants and herdsmen carry out the operation of combating drought.

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CSO: 4007/439

GRASS KEY TO LOESS PLATEAU RESTORATION

OW090544 Beijing XINHUA in English 0531 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Yinchuan, July 9 (XINHUA)--Planting grass is the most efficient way to restore vegetation to the 30 million hectares of the loess plateau in Northwest China, local scientists said today.

Scientists at the Northwest Water and Soil Conservation Institute here said planting scrub or crops would not work as well on the once fertile land, decimated by reckless farming practices 1,000 years ago.

They began experiments four years ago in the southern part of the Ningxia Hui autonomous region. Typical of the loess plateau area, its soil eroded by sandy winds, the land yielded little to farmers who tried to cultivate ir or use it for grazing.

The scientists found that despite their best efforts crops would not grow well and scrub grew slowly on the land. But grass flourished, they said, surviving drought and heavy winds.

So far, the scientists have been able to cover one of the areas they worked on--47,000 hectares of once barren land in Xiji County--with grass thick enough to pasture.

Thanks to their efforts, the land in 1985 produced 150,000 tons of grass, and its meat output was up 90 percent since 1981.

Local farmers say they like what the scientists have done. "We use the grass for fuel," one said "and it's a help to us, because fuel was in short supply."

One scientist told XINHUA extensive grass plantings could bring prosperity to what is now one of the poorest areas in China.

"Once the plateau is green again," he said, "farmers will be able to start raising animals, and they'll be well on their way out of poverty."

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SHAANXI

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BEHIND NATIONAL AVERAGES--The Shaanxi NONGMIN BAO [Shaanxi Peasants Journal] frontpages the differences between average net incomes and the amount of cotton, oil, sugar, tea, pork, beef, aquatic products, and eggs available per person in Shaanxi and the average figures for the whole country. The national average income figure is 397 yuan, whereas the average in Shaanxi is 295 yuan. There are also big differences in the other items. This shows that there should be still greater development in Shaanxi's rural economy in order to catch up with the national development level. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 28 Jun 86] /8309

SUMMER HARVEST--Shaanxi has reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops. Total summer grain output is 4.665 billion kilograms, close to the 1984 record. Oil-bearing crop output is 186.8 million kilograms, a record. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Jun 86 HK]

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CSO: 4007/456

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL BASE COUNTIES BUILDUP--To ensure the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the province's agricultural production, grain production in particular, the province has already decided to invest more than 100 million yuan during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period in building 82 agricultural products production base counties, including 60 gain base counties, 12 cotton base counties, 2 peanut base counties, 4 fruit base counties, 1 garlic base county, 1 vegetable and aquatic products base county, and 2 lean-meat hog production base counties. Completion of these agricultural products production base counties will play an important role in strengtheing the agricultural foundation of the province, in ensuring the reserve strength of agriculture, and in accelerating the development of the rural commodity economy. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4007/446

SHANGHAI

BRIEFS

HERB CULTIVATION USES PLANT TISSUES--Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA)--A Shanghai institute has succeeded in cultivating seven species of medicinal herbs using plant tissues, according to today's overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. This finding, which has not been reported before, may change the traditional mode of cultivating herbs by planting seeds. Now, scientists of the Shanghai Institute of Chinese Materia Medica can cultivate the herb using a chip from the root, stalk or leaf. The institute set up a bio-engineering department in March last year and started the research project then. The seven herbs cultivated in the laboratory include liquorice, eucommia ulmoides and psoralea corylifolia. They have also successfully cultivated cell mass of coptis with the leaf. The cell mass contains the effective elements of the herb, according to the test. Rui Hekai, deputy director of the institute, said that the success may spawn a "revolution" in the production of traditional Chinese medicines. At present, a lot of herbal medicines, which take years or even dozens of years to mature, are short of supply in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 06111 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/360

MEETING VIEWS 'SERIOUS SITUATION' IN AGRICULTURE

HK170159 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government held a telephone conference on the evening of 16 June to mobilize the cadres and masses to have a clear understanding of current rural economic development and take swift action to fight natural disasters and strive for increased grain output and rural income this year.

Xie Shijie, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, spoke at the meeting. He said: A succession of low temperatures, drought, high winds, and hailstorms have hit wide areas of Sichuan since the beginning of spring. There is a shortage of chemical fertilizer and agricultural capital. There are particularly serious shortages of electric power and oil. This has had a grave impact on the whole of agricultural production and on the struggle against disasters.

Xie Shijie expressed the hope that the party and government leaders and the comrades of all departments fully understand the serious situation currently facing agricultural production and rural economic development, and attach a high degree of importance to it. They must take decisive measures to rapidly change the various passive aspects in rural economic development. The province must take the following measures to deal with the main problems in agriculture:

1. Do everything possible to ensure the sown area of spring-sown crops.

2. Work hard at field management of the crops.

3. Do a thoroughly good job in fighting natural disasters.

Xie Shijie stressed in conclusion that the party and government leaders at all levels must take the lead in going down to the grassroots and spend a concentrated period of time grasping the planting of spring-sown crops, field management, and efforts to increase rural economic income. All sectors and trades must regard support for agriculture as a major unshirkable task and do a good job in providing services.

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CSO: 4007/439

RURAL, PASTORAL AREAS FIGHT DROUGHT

HK160257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to XIZANG RIBAO, the prefectures and cities throughout Xizang have regarded fighting drought and protecting the young crops as the current central task since the beginning of summer, so as to create conditions for reaping a bumper harvest.

Drought has become more serious each day recently due to persistent high temperatures and lack of rain. This has affected normal crop growth. In some places, water for greening up could not be applied to the over-winter crops, with the result that they withered and died. In some fields the young shoots failed to come up, or did so only spottily, due to the drought. Quite a number of fields could not be sown. The high temperatures have also caused a serious outbreak of plant diseases and insect pests. The drought has caused slow growth of forage grass during its greening up period, and the contradiction between the available pasture and the number of live livestock has become even more conspicuous. The animals have lost weight.

In the face of this serious drought, the leading departments throughout the region have seriously strengthened leadership over the work of fighting drought and protecting the young crops. All prefectures, cities, and counties have set up antidrought commands. Some districts and townships have set up antidrought leadership groups.

The various sectors and trades have provided vigorous support for the drought-fighting effort. The regional agricultural and animal husbandry department has allocated 440 tons of a agricultural chemicals to prefectural and city agricultural and animal husbandry bureaus for prompt distribution to disaster areas. The regional water conservancy and electric power department has issued a circular demanding that electric power departments ensure power supplies for fighting drought and protecting the crops.

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CSO: 4007/439

YUNNAN

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE SUPPLIES UP--About 60,000 tons of winter and spring vegetables were provided by Yunnan Province in southern China for 110 cities in northern parts of the country this year, 72 percent more than in the same periods in 1985, said a Yunnan farming official. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4020/360

ZHEJIANG

AUTHORITIES POPULARIZE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

OW271835 Beijing XINHUA in English 1736 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Hangzhou, June 27 (XINHUA)--The provincial authorities in Zhejiang Province, east China, are popularizing agricultural technology among peasants in order to increase output of rural commodities, a local official said today.

About half of the 76 counties and cities have established technical schools which have already trained 400,000 peasants. In addition, some 1 million peasants study at short-term training courses every year. Run by districts, townships, villages, and even individuals they lecture on crop cultivation and protection, soil, and fertilizer.

Radio broadcasts give advice on agricultural production problems. As a result, 91,000 peasant households in the province have excelled in seed breeding, plant protection, and raising mushrooms, poultry, pig, rabbit and fish.

Shen Baochang in Dahe Township, Shaoxing County, raised the egg output of ducks by renovating farming methods and using compound feed. He formed a cooperative with households in his village which sold 1,000 tons of eggs to the state last year.

Wang Rongshou in Shaxi Village, Yiwu County, spread fast growing date technology to 70 villagers. With this technology, trees bear fruit in the third year, 5 years earlier than usual and the output is doubled.

To promote mutual study, households undertaking specialized production organized 2,000 associations and societies with a total of 50,000 members. A tangerine association in Yongkang County holds a forum every month and often invites specialists from research institutes to give lectures. With the help of the association, the local district doubled its tangerine output last year to 165 tons.

The province set up more than 1,000 companies to offer technical services to the peasants. A livestock and poultry service company in Yiwu County provides fine young chickens, technical training, disease prevention, and market information to specialized households. Over the past year, the company trained 297 specialized households and purchased nearly 200 tons of eggs.

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8 AUGUST 1986

China Report

AGRICULTURE

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CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DISCUSSED BY SPECIALISTS

Export Potential Great

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 24 Mar 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Zhou Yichang [0719 6318 2512] and Zhang Zizhong [1728 5261 1813]: "There is Great Potential for Expanding Exports of China's Agricultural Products"]

[Text] Specialists in China's agricultural, trade, and commercial sectors all 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee feel that this year the export of China' agricultural products can continue its steady growth, with accomplishments surpassing those of last year.

Several days ago, Xiang Zhongyang, Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries gave this view to reporters. He feels that production of agricultural and sideline products such as grain, cotton, and oil crops have greatly increased in the wake of the gradual implementation of various rural reforms and policies and the potential for an even greater expansion of agricultural exports is great.

He gave the following example. In 1985 ,the relative proportion among grain crops, economic crops, and other crops was made more rational. This was brought about by paying attention to the demands of the domestic and international market, adhering to the guiding principle "absolutely do not relax production in grain", and actively developing a diversified economy. Remarkable results have been attained in the adoption of new technology and livestock rearing management methods, the development of lean hogs, the development of varieties of poultry, eggs, milk and fish that have high market value, and the active development of grass-feed domestic beef cattle, sheep and geese. In 1985, oil crops increased 30 percent over 1984, sugar crops grew 25 percent, cured tobacco increased 29 percent, and jute and bluish dogbane increased 129 percent. Fruit grew 6.4 percent, silkworm cocoons increased 4.9 percent, tea leaves maintained the level of the previous year. The hog inventory rate and slaughter rate increased 2.6 and 4.5 percent respectively. The number of large livestock in inventory increased 3.6 percent, sheep rearing turned around the declining trend of the past few years and begun to improve, and the inventory rate has increased 1 percent. The production of pork, beef and mutton increased 7 percent and the total production of of

aquatic products exceeded 6.5 million tons, which is more than a 30 ton increase over 1984.
Xiang Zhongyang pointed out that in February of last year, a national exhibition of superior agricultural products was held in Beijing. Over 1,500 varieties of proouducts in 14 categories were displayed. Among them were over 300 grain varieties, 296 fruit varieties, 113 vegetable varieties, 44 oil crop varieties, 34 varieties of flowers and plants and 470 varieties of processed agricultural products.

He also said that through a long period of scientific research, a large number of new varieties have been developed. These varieties have long had a good reputation, are superior, special, and can be exported when production is expanded. For example, the flavorful, sweet and sour Nan-feng-mi orange which is seedless and thin-skinned, and which has become quite well-known and well-received in both foreign and domestic markets. The Chinese monkey peach, which has become known as the "treasure among fruits," is large in size, of excellent quality, and foreign buyers have shown a great deal of interest in it.

He said that in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the export of agricultural and sideline products should be guided by the principles of high quality, low price, and meeting the needs of the marketplace. To this end, we will quicken the pace of agricultural development, set up export production base areas for commodities involving the complete processing of superior agricultural and sideline products, and actively expand the export of agricultural and sideline products and of refined and processed production in order to create even more foreign exchange for the nation. We must strive to make future exports of agricultural products surpass those of the past. According to plans, by 1990 the total volume of agricultural and sideline product exports and goods processed from them will increase more than 57 percent over those of 1984.

To achieve the above planned goal of creating foreign exchange through exports, the relevant authorities have begun to adopt various measures such as expanding the supply of goods and improving product quality. The primary measures for continuing to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for developing farming and for livestock rearing are as follows.

1. Continue stable, improved agricultural policies, and while ensuring the the steady development of grain, develop a diversified economy and ensure the constant inrease in the supply of goods for export.

2. Intensify work in agricultural research and in disseminating technology, and strive to improve product quality. The methods are: launching a technological drive based on product quality and standards; the energetic development of new improved breeds based on existing superior breeds; and the introduction of needed varieties and technology to produce top grade products.

3. Create an export base for high quality agricultural and sideline products. Create complete commodity production bases, from scientific research and production to processing, storage (including cold storage), packaging, transportation and marketing. Fully exploit the advantages of coastal areas and of other areas with special conditions, and set up various different types

of export product bases. Within the unified national plan, the export bases can work together with the commercial sector and with the foreign trade sector and form economic associations that combine agriculture and trade and combine production and marketing, and so export directly; they may entrust exporting to foreign trading agents; and they may join their capital with that of foreign businessmen and work together with them and carry out compensatory trade.

4. Intensify work in capital construction for agricultural production, and improve economic results.

5. Improve and enhance port handling capacity, communication and transportation capacity, and storage capacity for agricultural and sideline products, and also, actively encourage small-scale border trade.

Increasing Foreign Exchange From Agriculture

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 24 Mar 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Lao Xing Xiaozhuang [0525 1630 2556 8369]: "Foreign Exchange from Agriculture Increases Constantly"]

[Text] This reporter has learned from relevant departments that we will strive this year to consolidate and develop China's traditional export markets for agricultural and sideline products, which are Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe, and we will actively seek to open up new markets.

Foreign exchange earned from exports to Hong Kong and Macao have declined in the past two years due to the beating taken fromof parallel goods. Since the latter half of last year, the chaotic condition has turned around somewhat through strengthened administrative management by the Chinese government, and the situation for foreign exchange earned from exports has already stabilized and even started to improve. The Ministry of Commerce has decided on a planned, gradually implemented, comprehensive export permit system, and they will test it out first in the Hong Kong-Macao area this year.

They will continue to work hard on key exports aimed for the Japanese market, and will ensure quality for goods such as corn, soybeans, prawns, Chinese chestnuts, and other local animal products, and will also strive for the development of new markets.

China's exports to the Soviet Union and to Eastern Europe have grown quite rapidly in the last two years. According to the 5-year trade agreement that China signed with the Soviet Union and countries of Eastern Europe, China will continue to increase its export of agricultural products to those countries this year. The export of commodities not included in the agreement will also increase.

China's exports to Western Europe have also increased constantly in these past two years. Hereafter, we will increase exports of grain and oil commodities, manufactured foodstuffs, carpets, furs and leather goods, etc., which are marketable, and whose standards and quality meet market demand.

China will strive to open up new markets in Canada, the United States, Australia, Argentina, and other countries. China imports a lot of commodities from these countries, and so it must make every effort to achieve balanced trade with them through developing exports.

It has been learned that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries also intends to do the following to create foreign exchange through agriculture.

1. It will form a production base specializing in products from agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery. The state will select areas as bases which already have a firm foundation, high economic results, convenient transportation, and the centralized existence of the prerequisites for the development of specialized production. Priority will be given to products that require little investment, bring quick results, and a lot of foreign exchange.

2. Actively bring in foreign capital, technology, and equipment, and speed up the development of agriculture for creating foreign exchange. They plan to use $200 million each year, emphasizing the support of export commodity production bases for agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and on developing local specialty, and superior new products which have great potential.

Record Set in the Export of Grain, Cotton

Over the past two years, the proportion of agriculture products in relation to total exports has caused people to take note. In 1984, the total value of all exports was $24.416 billion of which agriculture and sideline product exports accounted for $4.12 billion, while $3 billion were earned from exports produced by town and township enterprieses. In 1985, we continued to score great accomplishments in earning foreign exchange through the export of agricultural and sideline products. In 1985, grain exports were 1.1 times higher than that of 1984. This was a new record and the most grain ever exported since the founding of the People's Republic. A record was also set in cotton exports, which reached 320,000 tons, making China a major cotton exporter. In the past, China had to import between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of cotton each year, and one year it even had to import over 900,000 tons. But starting in 1983, China began exporting cotton with 80,000 tons that year. In 1984, the amount increased to 200,000 tons.

In 1985, total exports in grain, oil, and foodstuffs reached $3.3 billion, a real increase of more than 3 percent over the previous year. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, total imports and exports increased 49.7 percent over that of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. Exports grew steadily each year at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent, and the foreign exchange earned through exports for the five-year period ending last year increased 50 percent over that of the Fifth 5-Year period. The year 1981 had the greatest imports within the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, and after that imports declined gradually, at an average annual rate of 13.7 percent. And yet the total volume of imports still increased 49 percent over that of the period of the Fifth five-year plan.

Throughout the entire Sixth 5-Year plan period, total export volume for China's local products and livestock products reached $11.8 billion, a 57 percent increease over that of the Fifth 5-Year Plan period.

The reform of the economic system in the Chinese countryside is the real strength behind the increased development of trade in agricultural products. It was in 1985 that the export of grain increased most over a previous year. And within grains, those whose exports increased the most were corn, soybeans, food grains other than wheat and rice, and miscellaneous legumes. Exports also increased somewhat for other foodstuffs, such as edible oil, sesame seeds, live cattle, live poultry, frozen beef and fruit. The export of local products and livestock products, such as bluish dogbane and hemp, burlap bags, bean pulse, honey, cotton seed cakes, bitter almond, black wood ears, cinnamon bark, citric acid, hog bristles, carpets, down and down products, and goat slabs.

Changes in the Structure of Export Districts

There have already been changes in the structure of export districts for agricultural and sideline products in just the past two years. There has been a reduction in total exports to Hong Kong and Macao, and the proportion they constitute within all exports has also declined, while exports to Japan, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the Common Market have risen quite rapidly, and the proportion of those exports within total exports has also gone up. The proportion of exports to Japan among all grain and oil exports has gone from 16.5 percent in 1980 to 25.4 percent in 1985. Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have risen from 10.69 percent in 1980 to 20 percent in 1985. This was primarily through expanding the export of corn, soybeans, frozen meat, fruit and other commodities to these countries. There is great demand in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries for local products and livestock products such as tea leaves, livestock feed, hemp and hemp products, dried fruit and seasonings.

With the new situation created by opening to the outside and enlivening the domestic economy, the central government, provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, and even export production bases and specialized plants are all helping each other, and concentrating their strength to supply high quality, marketable export commodities. Jilin's corn, Heilongjiang's soybeans, and the prawns and apples of Liaoning and Shandong have all become major export commodities.

A Solid Material Base for Agricultural Exports

China's Seventh 5-Year Plan demands that the export of agricultural, sideline and local speciality products continue to increase. According to the preliminary plan, by 1990 we should strive to reach a point where the foreign exchange earned through the export of agricultural and sideline products reaches $7 to $7.5 billion, and there should be an even greater growth in the traditional handicrafts and the small commodities produced by township and town enterprises.

With the development of agricultural production, the source of supplies for agricultural product exports improves day by day. Since 1981, China's agriculture has moved ahead at an average annual growth rate of 10 percent, and yields for all sorts of agricultural and sideline products have increased greatly. Grains have increased from over 600 billion jin in 1978 to over 800 billion jin in 1984. Although the total grain yield in 1985 fell somewhat over that of the great 1984 bumper yield, it was still close to the 1983 bumper crop. Currently, the national average per capita of grain is nearly 400 kilograms, which is close to the world average. We are already self-sufficient in grain, and in cotton we are self-sufficient and then some. There have been increases in the production of other agricultural and sideline products, as well.

From here on, China will continue to improve the quality of export commodities in order to further expand market outlets. At present, places everywhere are engaged in product improvement of live hogs, improved rice, livestock, and poultry. Foreign trade departments have introduced improved varieties of paddy rice, fruits, vegetables, livestock, and poultry, and will continue to organize the importation of goods and materials needed domestically, such as fertilizers, steel materials, and transportation equipment, in order to support the production of export products and to expand the source of export supplies. According to the general program of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must fully exploit the advantages of the newly created food industry, increase exports in this area, and also strive to improve packaging, etc.

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CSO: 4007/352

SUGAR PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION RISING, IMPORTS FALLING

HK150854 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Jul 86 p 2

[By staff reporter Zhao Lijuan]

[Text] Efforts are being made to boost the country's sugar production to keep up with growing domestic consumption and to cut the dependence on imports.

An official of the Foodstuff Bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry told CHINA DAILY the country produced 5.16 million tons of sugar in the 1985-86 refining season, a 63 percent increase in five years.

The country has now become the world's fifth largest sugar producer after the Soviet Union, Brazil, India and Cuba.

Even though the country's sugar consumption is rising, sugar imports are falling. In the first four months of this year, the country imported 323,000 tons, compared to 438,000 tons during the same period last year.

The country's climate means that sugarcane can grow in the south and sugar beet in the north. Cane is grown on about 650,000 hectares of Guangdong, Fujian and Sichuan Provinces and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, while beets are grown on 540,000 hectares of Gansu Province, and Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regions.

As China's foodstuff industry develops and living standards improve, the demand for sugar has increased rapidly.

In the 1984-85 refining season (October 1984 to September 1985), 5.1 million tons of sugar were consumed, a 15 percent increase over the previous season.

By April this year (just over half way through the refining year) the country had already sold 3.14 million tons of sugar.

To boost domestic production, the state has introduced policies favouring sugar producing areas and plans to upgrade sugar refining factories. Since the 1980-81 refining season, the state has provided sugar growers with 400,000 tons of chemical fertilizer every year.

However, there are still problems hindering production. In recent years, refining costs--including the price of sugarcane, sugar beet and other materials--have gone up, while the price of refined sugar has stayed the same for 20 years.

This has made it difficult for refiners to develop or modernize production. Experts say it is necessary to raise prices, and also suggest rising taxes on imported sugar.

Another problem is that as only one variety of cane or beet is grown, the crop matures and has to be processed all at the same time, which means that the "pressing period" in China is 60 days shorter than in other countries.

Sugar growers are trying to increase the number of varieties of sugar crops and so prolong the pressing period and increase output. They also hope to improve cultivation techniques.

Of the country's 500 sugar factories, most are small and economically inefficient, with a daily output of less than 4,000 tons.

Construction of Nantong Sugar Storehouse, the largest in China, was completed last week in Jiangsu Province. Covering 8 hectares, it can store 100,000 tons.

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AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY BASES YIELD GOOD RESULTS

OW121132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 12 Jul 86

["China's 50 Agricultural Commodity Bases Yield Good Results"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA)--China's 50 county bases for agricultural commodity production, constructed during 1983-85 period, turned in tax of 638 million yuan to the state in 1985, a 140 percent increase over 1982.

The added tax is equal to 1.5 times of the state investment totalling 250 million yuan over the past three years, said today's ECONOMIC DAILY.

The 50 counties produced a total of 83.78 million tons of grain during the 1983-85 period, 31.7 percent more than the previous three years.

They sold a total of 35 million tons of grain to the state during the 1983-85 period, nearly double the amount sold between 1980 and 1982.

The amount of cotton, meat, aquatic products, and sideline products they sold to the state in 1985 increased by 79.8 percent, 33.1 percent, 87.3 percent and 51.3 percent respectively over 1982.

Compared with 1982, the paper noted, their cotton output in 1985 reached 335,000 tons, an increase of 66.8 percent, while yields of oil-bearing crop and sugar crop increased by 8.8 percent and 56.2 percent respectively.

The output value of animal husbandry, fishery, forestry and sideline production last year also enjoyed increases of 59.9 percent, 104 percent, 22.7 percent and 140 percent respectively over 1982.

The per capita income in the 50 counties came to 377.8 yuan in 1985, up 26 percent over 1982.

The success is attributed to the efforts made to spread agricultural technology, breed improved varieties of livestock and build small, water conservancy projects in the counties.

Now each of the 50 county bases has set up a center to spread agricultural technology, and 875 stations for the same purpose have been established at township level. So far, 2,700 items of technology have been introduced to the countryside and 9.6 million peasants have been trained in their operation.

The bases were built through the cooperative efforts of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power and the provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Anhui and Jiangxi.

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CSO: 4020/383

XINHUA REPORTS RURAL BANK FIGURES FOR JANUARY-JULY

OW130728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0619 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--China's rural savings deposits stood at 84.9 billion yuan by the end of June, 12.9 billion yuan up from the figure six months earlier, according to a national meeting on rural banking in session here.

The deposits added during the first half of this year were 4.46 billion yuan more than in the same period of 1985, the meeting was told. Two thousand six hundred twenty-nine new savings banks, 2,000 savings counters, and 7,000 savings agencies were set up in the period.

Rural loans had been provided in a more rational way in the first half of the year, said the meeting.

Of the 30 billion yuan of agricultural loans provided by the agricultural bank and the rural credit collectives in the period, that for grain production, cash crops and breeding accounted for 68.5 percent, as against 61.8 percent of last year.

Loans for rural enterprises saw an increase of 8.55 billion yuan in the first six months, 4.45 billion yuan more than the figure of the same period last year. Of this, loans for circulating funds for production of export goods, processing of farm produce, building materials and other goods mostly needed by market increased by the largest margin.

Agricultural banks in special economic zones and coastal cities open to foreign investment and trade also gave priority in loans to production that can bring foreign exchange earnings. Four branches in Guangdong Province's Zhongshan, Shunde, Nanhai and Xinhua counties, for exmaple, helped 810 enterprises produce export goods to increase output value by 31.4 percent.

Rural banks in 26 of China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had arranged 1.03 billion yuan of special loans for underdeveloped areas.

Rural financial institutions also helped to promote economic and technical cooperation between rural and urban enterprises--a new thing in China's economic reform. In the first half of this year, 59,000 rural undertakings in 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were provided with loans and necessary information by local banks to carry out such cooperation. To facilitate the work a coordinating group was set up last May by banks in six provinces and three cities.

The Agricultural Bank of China, with 36 branches, more than 2,000 sub-branches and 30,000 service centers, and the more than 420,000 rural credit cooperatives form China's rural banking network.

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CSO: 4020/383

ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS GRAIN IN 1985 REVIEWED

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Chu Yanzhou [5969 6056 0719]: State Grain Allocation Situation Fine For the 1985 Grain Year. Exports and Imports Substantially Balanced. Jilin, Henan, Jiangsu, Hubei, and Anhui Set Records In Grain Transfers to Other provinces. All Levels of Government Devote Serious Attention; Sectors Concerned Coordinate; and Grain Units Work Hard"]

[Text] Data provided by the Grain Storage and Transportation Department of the Ministry of Commerce show a fine situation in the carrying out of grain allocation plans for the 1985 grain year. Compared with the 1984 grain year, total amount of shipments increased 4.68 million tons; imports decreased 2.34 million tons; exports increased 2.92 million tons; and national grain imports and exports were basically in balance. Shipments of grain from grain surplus areas rose from 55 percent to 74 percent of the total amount allocated and the quality of shipped grain rose.

The status of shipments of grain from individual provinces was as follows: Jilin, Henan, Jiangsu, Hubei, and Anhui each set records in shipments of grain. Jiangxi, Hunan, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Zhejiang, and Sichuan and other provinces did a fairly good job of fulfilling both grain export quotas and quotas for interprovincial grain transfers ordered by the state.

The fine showing made in 1985 grain transfers is attributable to the serious attention paid by governments at all levels, the close coordination on the part of concerned ministries such as the Ministry of Railways, and active efforts made by grain bureaus in areas from which and to which grain was shipped. Particularly noteworthy was that despite reduced grain output attributable to natural disasters during 1985, plus failure to have straightened out the economic benefits of the shipping and allocating parties, grain bureaus in grain exporting areas were able to bear in mind the overall situation, eliminate difficulties, and expend great effort in fulfilling allocation and export plans that had been handed down by the state. In order to ship more grain out of the province, at the recommendation of transportation authorities, the Henan Provincial Grain Bureau decisively readjusted the pattern of grain shipping points and adhered to reporting the status of intended grain shipments once each month to the provincial economic commission and the Zhengzhou Railroad Bureau, receiving their support. In the course of the year, shipments of grain averaged 4,000 carloads each month. This was 1,000 more than the standard set by the Ministry of Railways. As a result grain shipments for the whole year were 600,000 tons larger than they would otherwise have been for overfulfillment of shipment quotas. In 1985, Hubei Province shouldered the grain allocation quotas for nearly 20 of the country's provinces, autonomous regions, and directly administered municipalities, shipping a substantial amount of grain. Despite the fairly large number of emergency plans temporarily added on, plus heavy shipment quotas within the province, the province adhered to the principle of servicing central government requirements first and local requirements second, dealing in grain purchased at parity prices first and at negotiated prices second, and shipping good quality grain. It also used the advanced train loading method of "two close-in loadings and two not close-in loadings," to complete national grain allocation quotas at the quality and in the quantities needed to the general approbation of the areas receiving the grain. Jilin Province continued the large shipments of grain of the previous 2 years by setting a new record in grain shipments in 1985. During the lunar New Year holiday period, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Commerce decided to use the slack period in holiday passenger travel to assemble 20 special trains for the rush hauling of corn. The provincial government sent a telegram at once asking all county governments to strengthen leadership after which the provincial governor and principals persons in charge at the provincial grain bureau visited granaries at the grassroots level to provide direction and convey regards on the front line. As a result the 20 special trains were dispatched smoothly and on time.

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CSO:4007/410

JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO ON NATION'S ARABLE LAND

HK081150 Beijing JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Guo Yanquan [6753 1750 0356] of State Planning Commission: "The Trend of Drastic Decrease in Farm Acreage in Our Country Deserves Close Attention"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Editor's note: China's per capita farm acreage is far below the world's average. Since the founding of the state, China has faced a very serious situation in which farm acreage decreases. We should attach great importance to this situation. Similar to the work of family planning, we should resolve this issue. In the work, we must strictly control the basic scale and make our projects occupy as little farmland as possible. The newspaper today carries an article in this respect. It is hoped that the parties concerned will pay attention to this issue. [end editor's note]

Though China is famous for its vast territory and abundant supply of materials, as well as its farm acreage--which ranks third in the world after the Soviet Union (3.48 billion mu) and the United States (3.14 billion mu)--its per capita farm acreage is only 1.5 mu because of its population. The figure is only one-third of the world's per capita level of 4.8 mu, ranking 113th in the world. Not only is the figure much lower than that of Canada (26.8 mu), the United States (14.6 mu) and the Soviet Union (13.5 mu), it is also lower than that in Romania (7.4 mu), Yugoslavia (5.6 mu), France (5.3 mu), West Germany (1.94 mu), and Britain (1.92 mu). It is widely known that to support 22 percent of the world's population with 7 percent of the world's farm acreage is a world record as well as an arduous task for us. Therefore, we must cherish and rationally use every inch of land just as we care about our eyes. This is a basic national policy which we must unswervingly uphold without interruption.

1. A Host of Startling Facts About the Drastic Decrease of Farm Acreage

Since the founding of the state, particularly following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee and State Council have made repeated injunctions, urging all localities to strengthen their land supervision, to use lands in an economical way, and to resolutely check industries other than agriculture from occupying the arable land. We have achieved considerable successes in this respect. Proceeding from the state as a whole, however, the situation in which industries other than agriculture occupy arable land is still very common. Particularly, the situation has become more serious in some localities in recent years. Since the founding of the state, China's farm acreage has been on the decrease. A host of startling facts about arbitrary occupation and use of arable land has been worrying us! According to the statistics, during the 20 years between 1957 and 1977, China's farm acreage decreased by more than 43.6 million mu, or equal to the total area of 11 provinces and regions including Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Sichuan. The annual decrease rate was 22 million mu, or equal to Fujian's farm acreage. Also, the per capita farm acreage dropped from 2.59 mu in 1957 to 1.57 mu, or by 39 percent. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, China annually lost 7.37 mu of farm acreage on average. The annual decrease rate was 0.5 percent. Compared to the previous year, China's farm acreage in 1985 decreased by more than 15 million mu. The figure was so great that the farm acreage decreased more than the total area of Ningxia and Xizang regions. Many provinces and regions face a sharp drop each year in their farm acreage, which amounts to about the area of a medium-sized county. According to relevant data, in the period shortly after liberation, Beijing's farm acreage totalled more than 9.1 million mu. The figure now is about 6 million mu. The drop is about 100,000 mu per year. In Heilongjiang Province, the per capita farm acreage was then 8.4 mu; the figure now is 4 mu. In Anhui Province, the per capita farm acreage was then 3 mu; the figure in 1982 was 1.6 mu. In Guangdong Province, the per capita farm acreage was then 1.5 mu; now it is 0.78 mu. In Zhejiang Province, the per capita farm acreage was then 1.5 mu; now it is 0.7 mu. In Sichuan Province, the per capita farm acreage was then 2 mu; now it is less than 1 mu. Last year alone, the farm acreage of Shangdong decreased by 1.87 million mu, that of Xinjiang by 17.06 million mu, and Guangdong by 1.01 million mu. The farm acreage in the six provinces and region decreased by 7.91 million mu in all.

2. Main Reasons for Drastic Decrease in Farm Acreage

The main reasons for the drastic decrease in farm acreage can be summed up as follows:

/(1) The state and townships occupy a large area of farm acreage for their construction./ According to statistics of the relevant departments, during the 28 years between 1949 and 1977, the state occupied some 200 million mu, or over 7 million my per year, of farm acreage for capital construction. Over the years, farm acreage taken for use by the state has increased with each passing year in the wake of expanding the scale of capital construction. For instance, the state's capital construction occupied 2,014,000 mu of farm acreage in 1985, an increase of 26 percent over the previous year. The occupation of farm acreage in townships has also reached a staggering level in terms of speed and area. At present, some city suburban areas have lost all their farm acreage. For instance, since liberation, the urban area of Nanjing City has been expanded by more than two times that of Guangzhou City by more than three times, and that of Wuhan City by about four times. During the period soon after liberation, the area of Jiangcheng District, Taiyuan City, was 35 square kilometers. Now, it is expanded to over 140 square kilometers. Between the period soon after liberation and 1978, the farm acreage of Beijing's suburban area decreased by some one-third and its agricultural per capita farm acreage dropped by about 50 percent. If we let the situation develop at this speed, Beijing's suburban area will lose all its farm acreage by the year 2037.

/(2) Illegal sales and renting of land became more rampant./ Following implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, some localities slackened their work of land management, thereby developing the phenomenon of illegal sales and renting of land. According to the investigation of a Zhaoyang District commune in Beijing City, 10 production brigades rented out 289 mu of arable land for 240,000 yuan a year. Localities in the suburban areas of Leqing in Zhejiang, Nanping in Guangxi, Haikou in Guangdong, and Fuzhou in Fujian have also developed the phenomenon of offering land for sales. Some localities even take this as "a way to make a profit" and "a way to get rich." For example, in order to carry out two capital construction projects, Zhongqu District of Neijiang City, Sichuan, originally needed 1,287 mu of land. But since the local authorities might get more financial revenue by occuping more land, some comrades of the city and district enlarged the area taken for use by the projects by 139 mu of land. Therefore, the local authorities got some 10 million yuan of financial revenue. Also, some villagers in E'mei and Meishan Counties, Sichuan, became "10,000-yuan income households" by selling the land. The highest income they got was 67,000 yuan.

/(3) The speed of peasants' occupation of land for building houses becomes very high./ According to relevant materials, the commune members of Heilongjiang Province occupy at least 260 square meters of land for their houses. Some even occupy as much as 1,200 square meters. Some members of Chuizhuang commune, Jianhu County, Jiangsu Province, generally occupy half to 1 mu of land for their houses. An investigation of a certain locality in Fujian revealed that generally speaking, peasant's houses occupied some 29 percent of the collective's farm acreage. Take last year's case as an example. The amount of land occupied by peasants' houses was 1,455,000 mu, or 5.6 percent of the total loss of farm acreage in that year.

/(4) The farm acreage is left untended./ Many localities have attached excessive importance to the thought that they can neither get rich nor invigorate the economy without industry and commerce. Consequently, they forget about the fact that the economy will become unstable without agriculture. Some localities slackened their work of supervising agricultural production. At the same time, since there is a wide gap of economic results between agricultural production and that of township and other kinds of enterprises, some peasants felt that tillage was unprofitable. Therefore, their initiative in grain production was dampened and in some localities, there were peasants who switched to commercial undertakings or became laborers, so that the arable land was left untended. Last year, a certain town district of Huangpo County, Hubei Province, once had more than 1,700 mu of farmland left untended. A town of Dongguang County, Hebei Province, which had an agricultural population of only a little more than 1,000, also had over 500 mu of farmland left untended.

/(5) Acts of quiting farming and turning the land to forestry and animal husbandry uses occupies farm acreage./ In 1985, China's total area of farm acreage being turned from farming to forestry and animal husbandry uses accounted for more than 50 percent of China's total amount of lost farm acreage, including that in Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, Shaanxi, Yunnan, Sichuan, and Gansu, which occupy more farm acreage than other places.

/(6) Soil ersosion decreases farm acreage./ According to relevant materials, China's current area of eroded soil is about 1.1 to 1.5 million square kilometers, accounting for one-eighth to one-sixth of China's territory. What worries us is that the ecological balance is upset because of arbitrary cutting of forests, so that the soil erosion has become more serious. For example, the soil-eroded area in Sichuan Province was 94,000 square kilometers in the 1950's. The area was increased to 383,000 square kilometers in the 1980's. During a period of 21 years, the soil-eroded area of seven countries in the mountainous area in the east of Liaoning Province claimed 34 percent of their total farm acreage.

/(7) Sideline production has occupied more farm acreage./ Following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, various rural trades have become prosperous and the rural area has developed diversification. At the same time, however, the sideline industry also occupies a considerable amount of farm acreage. For example, in the trade of baking bricks, we need 240,000 cubic meters and have to destroy over 180 mu of farmland for baking 100 million clay bricks. Based on our output volume of bricks in recent years, this trade alone occupies more than 100,000 mu of China's farm acreage per year.

3. Several Suggestions on Strengthening Our Supervisions of Farm Acreage

A host of facts mentioned about the drastic decrease of farm acreage have shown us that to solve the problem of arbitrarily occupying farm acreage has now become a task that brooks no delay! Recently, some economists urged that we must tackle the issue of supervision in the same way we do when handling the population problem. This is indeed a far-sighted viewpoint. At present, China's population is growing at the rate of 1 percent, while our land is decreasing at the rate of 1 percent. If we do not take resolute measures to deal with the situation and let things develop in their own way, not only will the continual and stable development of our economy, as well as the improvement of the people's livelihood, be adversely affected, but our coming generations will as well. The consequences will be very disastrous! In particular, we must attach great importance to the influence of farm acreage on grain production. In the world, the volume of per unit area yield of the United States, Canada, Australia, and so on is lower than ours, but their per capita grain output volume is almost two times more than ours. In addition to the reason that China is more populous than then, this is because their per capita farm acreage ranks top in the world. Originally, China had little farm acreage. If we base on the average annual decrease of farm acreage of 7.377 million mu during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our present farm acreage will decrease by 36.885 million my by the year 1990 and our grain output volume will have a 23 billion jin drop. According to the estimation of the relevant departments, in order to achieve the goal of totally producing 900 billion jin of grain by the year 1990, we must stabilize our grain cultivated area at the level of around 1.6 billion mu. Therefore, to strengthen supervision of farm acreage plays a very significant role in stabilizing grain production.

In order to really strengthen the supervision of farm acreage, and to resolve problems concerning arbitrary occupation of farm acreage, we must do well in the following tasks:

/(1) We should establish and perfect regulations on land supervision and should punish lawbreakers by law./ For the sake of carrying out the work concerning the land, the State Council has promulgated over the years the "Regulations on Supervision of Land for Building Village and Township Houses," the "Regulations on Land Taken Over for Construction by the State," the "Emergency Circular on Checking Occupation of Farm Acreage for Building Rural Houses" and the "Circular on Banning Sales and Renting of Land." These have played a positive role in checking the practice of arbitrarily occupying farm acreage. However, some localities do not observe the law but still generally use their authority to take the place of law. For example, in 1984, a certain province in central south China had 300,000 mu of farm acreage occupied, including 250,000 mu of acreage occupied with the approval of various leaderships but not from the land administrative department. From now on, we must strictly observe the policies and orders promulgated by the state, and resolutely hit at crimes of renting and selling land. Also, we must hold accountable local governments and their leaderships that indiscriminately approve the occupation of land.

/(2) We should seriously resolve problems concerning occupation of farm acreage by industries other than agriculture./ Facts have shown that this is an effective measure for protecting farm acreage. For example, Liaoning Province's land administrative department recovered over 22,000 mu of arbitrarily occupied farm acreage after conducting an investigation on the province's land use in 1978. In another example, Linxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, has handled over 2,470 mu of farm acreage and recovered over 2,000 mu in the course of seriously dealing with cases in which households did not return their contracted plots after having their registration switched from an agricultural to a nonagricultural one. We must seriously deal with problems of illegally occupying farm acreage that are uncovered in our work. We should impose fines on, confiscate properties of, or pass sentences on these people as the case may be. Only thus can we check this evil tendency of arbitrarily occupying farm acreage.

/(3) We should strengthen our supervision and strictly implement the examination requirements./ Following implementation of the land contract system in the rural areas, many localities have slackened their work of land supervision. They did not strictly implement the requirements when examining applications for occupying farm acreage, thereby promoting the development of unhealthy tendencies. Also, they usually committed this and that mistake in the work of examination, and did not take the appropriate measures. For instance, the township magistrate of some localities approved at one time the occupation of 20 to 30 mu of land. From now on, we must strictly implement the requirements when examining applications for occupying farm acreage for use other than agriculture. A few years ago, Hubei Province faced a sharp drop in farm acreage and there were loopholes in its administration work. After it established and perfected the land administrative system last year and carried out the centralized supervision, however, it has mobilized the initiative of cadres and the people in supervising and using the farm acreage well, and thus made good results.

/(4) We should use economic means to check occupation of farm acreage by industries other than agriculture./ From now on, the state will levy the land use tax in accordance with the use and class of land. The tax will be used for land consolidation and reclamation, as well as for township's basic construction. This will therefore play a positive role in protecting farm acreage.

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CSO: 4007/465

PLANTING OF SUFFICIENT SOYBEAN CROP URGED

Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Chen Qizhen [7115 0366 7109], Grain Purchase and Sales Section, Commerce Department: "It Is Better To Plant Sufficient Soybeans"]

[Text] Soybeans originated in China, which was formerly first in the world in production and export. Since 1949, the area planted in soybeans has expanded, and production has increased. In 1956, the area planted in soybeans reached 180 million mu, and production totaled 10.25 million tons. In addition to domestic sales, 1.1 million tons were exported. Annual soybean production subsequently declined and has stabilized at 6 to 9 million tons. Imports were necessary between 1977 and 1981 except for exceptional years. China has changed from an exporter of soybeans to an importer.

In order to stimulate soybean production, the State Council decided to abolish purchase limits for soybeans in 1981 and increased the purchase price. Soybeans were purchased above the originally set price (0.69 yuan per kg for medium-quality soybeans in major production areas), and farmers' enthusiasm for soybean planting was stimulated. Planting area increased to 120 million mu, and production reached 9,325,000 tons. Although purchase prices increased, sales prices were unchanged. The combination of a loss per kg of 0.38 yuan and management fees produced a total loss to the state of 0.46 yuan per kg of soybeans sold. In 1982, the quantity of soybeans purchased was stable, and sales were unchanged. Therefore, purchases exceeded sales, and reserves increased significantly. Soybeans became hard to sell in certain locations. In 1983, some major production areas lowered the purchase price, and the amount purchased by the state decreased. In provinces such as Nei Monggol, Liaoning, Jilin, and Anhui, soybean purchases decreased by about 40 percent in 1984, while in Henan the decrease was almost 80 percent compared to the previous year. With the exception of Heilongjiang province, major production areas found it difficult to export soybeans. In 1985, soybean supplies were very tight. After centralized grain purchasing was replaced by procurement contracts, soybean procurement became difficult to implement. Some farming households were unwilling to sign contracts, or, if they did sign a contract, they were unwilling to implement it. Therefore, procurement contracts were difficult to complete. Because soybean supplies were tight, market prices increased. According to a state-wide survey of 190 designated markets in the latter part of November 1985, the average price per kg was 0.828 yuan, an increase of 11.6 percent compared to the same period in 1984.

The economic value of soybeans is high, and they are widely used. They provide staple and secondary foods necessary for rural and urban populations as well as a major resource for export. Soybean cake also is the major feed for the development of the livestock and poultry industries. Considering its nutritional value, 1 kg of soybeans contains as much protein as 2 kg of pork or 2.5 kg of eggs. Foreign experts have predicted that soybean products will be popular foods in the 21st century. Per capita consumption in China was only 10 kg in 1985, however, lower than the 16 kg in 1956. Viewed from the need to satisfy domestic consumption, planting more soybeans is essential.

As far as developing foreign trade and increasing exports are concerned, the development of soybean production is also urgent. China was traditionally a soybean exporter, and there is now a great demand for soybeans in the USSR and Japan. The distances to export soybeans to the USSR and Japan are short, and China's competitive position is strong. Expansion of planting area and increased production will help to increase exports and the supply of hard currency. In order to stimulate farmers' enthusiasm for soybean production, the State Council has decided to increase the purchase price of soybeans in Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Nei Monggol to 0.69 yuan per kg as soon as this year's new grain reaches the market. The procurement price in Liaoning province was already 0.69 yuan per kg, and it will not be changed. Prices in Anhui and Henan are not controlled. In this way, profits from planting soybeans will be similar to those from planting corn or wheat; in some areas, profits may be slightly higher.

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HIGH RAPESEED OUTPUT EXPECTED IN 1986

Beijing ZHONGGUO SHANGYE BAO in Chinese 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Dalueh [1728 6671 3970] "The News From the Symposium on Procurement of Summer-harvested Rapeseed Is That Gross Output of Rapeseed in 1986 May Approach The 1985 Level"]

[Text] Gross output of rapeseed in 1986 may approach the 1985 level. This is the news recently sent from the symposium on procurement of summer-harvested rapeseed convened in Beijing by the Fats and Oils Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce.

The rapeseed growing area continued to increase in 1986. Preliminary statistics from the conference show the area sown to summer-harvested rapeseed in 12 major producing provinces and municipalities including Sichuan, Anhui, and Guizhou as totaling 71 million mu, 7 million mu more than in 1985. In some parts of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang the quality of seedlings has been rather weak as a result of bad weather in the areas sown. Low temperatures and freeze damage following the onset of winter also increased the abandoned area. Forecasts call for a more than 62 million mu area from which a harvest will be taken in the 12 major producing provinces. This is an increase over 1985 of only slightly more than 1.5 million mu. Reportedly there are substantial differences in crop growth at the present time between one area and another. In Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, and Henan provinces, the situation is somewhat better, and in Sichuan, Guizhou, and Hunan, in particular, a bumper harvest is in prospect with yields ranging from 10 to 30 percent higher than in 1985. In Anhui, Jiangsu, and Yunnan provinces, crop growth is somewhat off. In Shanghai, Zhejiang, Hubei, and Shaanxi, yields are likely to be close to or slightly less than in 1985. Though rapeseed production suffered from natural disasters during 18=986 in some areas in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, there will not be a very great decline in output thanks to an increase in the area planted.. There is still some time between the present and harvest time, and the weather has been fairly normal everywhere recently. Following release of Central Committee Document No 1, all jurisdictions have improved field care of rapeseed, so if there are no major natural disasters during the late growing season, output is likely to increase. It is expected that rapeseed output in 1986 may approach the 1985 level.

Currently rapeseed oil is the dominant kind of edible oil consumed by urban and rural residents throughout the country, accounting for more than one-third of total edible oil consumed. As the people's standard of living rises and food and beverage service trades increase, market demand for edible oil will increase and edible oil at negotiated prices will sell better. This plus competition for it from many quarters will cause the market price to rise. In view of this situation, grain departments in all producing areas have widened procurement according to a "reverse 4:6" ratio [the procurement price calculated according to 40 percent of the state purchase price and 60 percent of the excess purchase price]. They have also taken action to insure fulfillment of state procurement plans and have striven to purchase somewhat more.

9432
CSO:4007/410

OFFICIAL PREDICTS BUMPER SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

HK030322 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] China's farmers are reaping a bumper harvest of summer grain at the moment and the state buying network is well prepared to cope with the successful crop.

Deputy Minister of Commerce Jiang Xi predicted yesterday that output of the nation's 15 main wheat-producing provinces is expected to reach 80 million tons, slightly more than last year and second only to the record harvest of 1984.

Wheat is the main summer crop in China, making up 92 percent of the season's total grain output. Despite occasionally severe natural disasters such as droughts, floods and hailstorms, many provinces produced more wheat than last year. They include Sichuan, Shandong, Hebei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Henan, Hubei and Guizhou.

However, he added, wheat-producing provinces produce 85 percent of the nation's total wheat output.

Urged on by the central government, many provinces increased their wheat sowing areas this year to 30 million hectares, an increase of about 600,000 hectares over last year. The sowing areas for early rice, barley and other summer crops were also increased.

Jiang said the state planned to buy 18.8 million tons of wheat from the 15 provinces, 24 percent of their total output. The figure is a little higher than last year's.

By the end of last week, 15.5 percent of the planned wheat purchase quota was fulfilled and the deputy minister predicted that buying could be completed by the end of next month.

Jiang said farmers would find it easier than before to sell their products quickly due to the expansion of the state grain-buying network across the country.

Summer grain makes up only one-fifth of the nation's total output and Jiang said major efforts must be made to produce the planned 400 million tons of grain this year.

The recent heavy rain in mid-May and June has caused the severe drought in most areas of the country and would be good for the autumn crops particularly in the north. However, the rain has caused some problems for farmers in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze Riber, Jiang noted.

He said precautions should be taken to combat any future natural disasters to ensure a bumper harvest all round this year.

To encourage the farmers to expand their grain production, the ministry is ready to improve supplies of small farm tools, fertilizers and diesel oil. The state will also support farmers with more loans.

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CSO: 4020/383

LIAOWANG ON STUDY, EXPLOITATION OF OCEANS

HK090727 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 25, 23 Jun 86 pp 10-11

["Excerpts" of speech given by Vice Premier Wan Li at Qingdao forum on scientific research and exploitation of oceans held on 3 April 1986: "The Study, Exploitation, Utilization, and Protection of Oceans"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Ours is a continental and also a marine country. For a long period of time, we have not had an adequate understanding of the importance of the oceans and the tremendous resources therein. We have also not done enough concerning their study, exploitation, utilization, and protection. Several coastal provinces are our country's relatively economically developed areas. But they have many inhabitants and a scarcity of land. For Zhejiang, the land per capita is less then 1 mu. For Shandong, it is 1.7 mu. For Jiangsu, it is also a little more than 1 mu. If we just live off this small amount of land, it is difficult to seek any great development. Japan has a small amount of territory for the size of its population. But given great attention to ocean exploitation and utilization, large amounts of protein and other resources have been derived from the oceans. The living standard of its people has been improved and its economy has shown continuous development. I think that the above is one of the important reasons. Our mainland has a coast line as long as 18,000-plus km, a sea fishing area of 4.2 billion mu, and an area of 7.38 million mu good for breeding purposes. The sea is a treasure house of resources. It has numerous kinds of resources and tremendous amounts of deposits. More and more countries have begun to divert large amounts of manpower and material resources to the marine undertaking. As a marine country, we must also direct efforts toward the marine undertaking and must strengthen ocean study, exploitation, utilization, and protection. Today, we have specially invited everyone here to discuss this important matter. A cause for jubilation is that we have a large number of scientific and technical personnel devoted to the study of the oceans, including experts who are attending this meeting today. Through a long period of involvement in ocean studies and exploitation and relevant teaching amid hard struggle, they have scored tremendous achievements. This has laid a relatively good foundation for the work ahead. We must thank you comrades for your hard work and the achievements already scored by you. It is hoped that everyone will pool wisdom and make concerted efforts in better coordinating things in this science or field, from research to application and from scientific research to teaching, and bring about the quickest possible development of our marine undertaking. I have several views, as follows:

/First, we must fully realize the great significance of the study, exploitation, utilization, and protection of marine sources to our country./ Everyone knows that our country has a current population of 1 billion and that it will also show some growth in the next century. Our country has a vast territory of 9.6 million square km. To find new resources, we must turn to the sea. The sea covers more than two-thirds of the world's surface. It is quite a wide expanse. Anyone can exploit and utilize it. It depends on who has the ability to do so. Except for a small number of excessively tapped areas, the earth's resources are, on the whole, far from being exploited. Marine resources in particular represent an important aspect. Man hasevolved from the ape. Where did the ape come from? In the final analysis, life has water as its source of origin and development, which at last produced mankind. In my opinion, as well as the land, we must rely on the oceans. But the study, exploitation, and utilization of the sea have long failed to attract serious attention. One of the subjects that I have to come to study this time is how to make everyone pay attention to ocean study and exploitation, from the central authorities to various coastal provinces, cities, districts, and counties. Do not just look at the harm done by the oceans to mankind, through the great destructive forces of typhoons and waves. On the whole, the advantages of the sea to mankind still outweigh the disadvantages. Marine resources must serve mankind. To tap marine resources, we must first pay attention to the matter. Then we must strengthen scientific research. To get involved with scientific research, we must train skilled personnel. Only by strengthening the scientific study of the oceans and the training of skilled personnel can we still better exploit and utilize marine resources. Exploitation must be combined with protection. Protection must not be cast to the winds. The study, exploitation, and utilization of the oceans and the protection of the marine environment represent an important subject.

/Second, after reaching consensus in understanding, we must strengthen leadership./ Coastal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions must treat the study, exploitation, utilization, and protection of the oceans as a matter of importance. We must first begin with Shandong. You people should create experience. Qingdao's technical forces in this respect are likely to be the strongest, but are rather scattered. They are located separately under the State Oceanography Bureau, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, teh State Education Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, and also seven or eight units, including shipping departments, and so forth. Various departments have some skilled personnel and some funds. But such skilled personnel and funds are not concentrated in solving common problems in a spirit of cooperation through division of labor. Is it not said that "unity is strength"? This line is helpful. Many branches of learning now permeate and complement each other. As far as you people here are concerned, are there not many branches of learning involved? There are geology, physics, chemistry, biology, meteorology, and also economics, management, and so forth. We must study how to shape so many scattered forces into a system that allows scientific study and exploitation of the oceans in a coordinated and concentrated manner with emphasis on different aspects. Forces in all quarters must be organized for that purpose. Meanwhile, with forces organized, we cannot use them equally, like pepper being sprinkled from a pepper pot. We must still be guided by the different conditions of various areas along the 3,000-plus-km-long coastline of your Shandong, but the different conditions of the Yellow Sea and the Bohai, and by the actual conditions of sea areas, including climatic conditions, in determining the focuses of scientific research and exploitation and working out short-term plans and long-term plans for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, with various tasks concerning research, exploitation, utilization, and protection organized. For example, the exploitation of submarine mineral resources calls for intensified research. As to the extraction of iodine, potasium bromide, and so forth from sea water, and also the desalination of sea water, should these be listed as projects to be given immediate attention? This should be given careful study. The most urgent task at present is to first develop the breeding trade, improve the mix of our people's foods and increase the protein in food. At present, we must put the emphasis on this area and energetically develop the breeding trade. We must let people have meat and fish on the dining table. Including fish in our diet is an important way to improve the mix of foods and strengthen the people's physique. As an ancient saying goes, "fish is what I want. The bear's paw is also what I want." Now there is no paw of the bear. Fish should always be available! If we have no fish and have nothing but steamed bread and green Chinese onions eaten with cakes, then this is not a good version of socialism. We must let people have fish and increase the protein in their food. This is an important matter in satisfying the people's needs. At present the available fish supply is still inadequate. This shows that we are still producing too little. Concerning such aquatic products as fish, prawns, shellfish, crabs, help, sea slugs, and so forth, anything that can be developed must be developed energetically. This is a big question in improving the people's living standard. We must combine things of a short-term and long-term nature, with priorities for the short term and for the long term, and do a very good job in making plans. We must strengthen the opening up of beaches. We have large expanses of waste ground along the coast. We must do a very good job of reclamation and utilization.

/Third, we must work out policies./ At present, there are major policies from the central authorities. One of them calls for opening up to the outside world and enlivening things at home. In exploiting and utilizing the oceans, you must accelerate the pace of opening up. First, you must speed up the importation of good varieties. Have you not imported the species called the sea bay fan shell? You must step up the introduction of any other varieties that are suitable for breeding in your areas. Spending money in this area is worthwhile, because it takes too long to cultivate special strains ourselves. Second, we must introduce advanced breeding techniques and also certain advanced breeding techniques and also certain advanced breeding and production equipment. Are we equipped to produce many kinds of relatively advanced equipment? Take the wangxiang [4986 4630] [boxes with meeting] for fish breeding for example. In light of our industrial level, we should be able to make these. The problem is that we have not done serious research. So in this respect, we must act in cooperation with the industrial departments. Also, we must acquire the management and operation experiences of foreign countries and their relevant fundamental theories. We must refrain from being self-satisfied and learn things humbly. Be it a matter of importation, scientific research, or development, there is a need for talent. So, all coastal countries must train specialized households in this respect in a planned manner and improve their scientific knowledge and level of breeding. We must in a planned way, recruit people for training and gradually turn out a number of relatively highly skilled personnel in this respect to serve this undertaking. Similarly, the masses must also be relied upon to promote scientific research results. Only in this way can they be put to use by a still broader mass of people.

In enlivening things at home, we must work out some policies or stipulations of stipulations of a legislative nature. In Changdao County, Yantai, I helped them in working out a policy. It called for committing one or several households to ships on a contract or responsibility basis. It is learned that most of the fishermen there have proposed. This is not only because the prices of aquatic products have been raised, but also chiefly because their enthusiasm for production has been raised, with a resultant increase in production. The aim of our policy is to encourage people to invest money and energy in the breeding trade. This is quite an important matter. To energetically develop the breeding trade, we must have policies. Policies may be formulated by the province itself. There are a series of policy-related problems, such as how to take care of joint operations, how to operate the contract system, and how to treat the company stock system. Everyone must take a look at them and have relevant policies worked out. Our policies should be capable of stimulating the development of production and should not restrict the development of production. We must formulate policies capable of stimulating production and encouraging the opening up of marine resources and beach-related resources. Any policy that has a restricting effect on productivity is not a good policy. Products turned out must be processed, packed, and transported. A systematic process is involved. Given our industrial base, we are able to reach a relatively high level in certain respects. The problem is whether we treat something as a matter of importance. In sum, scientific research, teaching, production, the processing of products, and packing are matters that must be properly studied.

/Fourth, for the sake of long-term development, we must strengthen the protection fo resources./ A few years ago, excessive offshore fishing resulted in a serious decline in certain marine product resources. I said to the comrades of Zhejiang: If you want to have fish to eat, you must stop fishing for these few years. Given several years of restrictions, there was a big increase in the production of big and small yellow croakers last year. Rapacious fishing does not work. You people should have legislation in this respect. Why has there appeared a method of breeding prawns artifically? This is because natural resources have been ravaged. Only by applying scientific means to the artificial breeding of prawns can we have them for food. It is said that certain areas are now still in the habit of randomly catching fish and scooping up very small fry. This will not do. We must have legislation and resolutely protect resources. Recently, the state promulgated a "fishery law." With the state law formulated, localities can also work out local laws. Scientific research organs must continue research to check whether marine resources are increasing or delining. They must constantly keep themselves informed. Excessive fishing will not do. This will have an effect on our descendants. There is also the problem of preventing water contamination. In this respect, we have to exercise somewhat stricter controls. With contaminated water, certain organisms cannot survive, while some can. But the latter organisms, being contaminated themselves, will infect men. This can do a lot of harm. The problem of sea pollution must also be given serious attention. Some countries have strict controls over sewage and filth draining into the sea. They have laws, with fines for discharging filth in ports. We did not have such laws in the past. Only recently have we had relevant laws. We must strictly enforce them. Our methods of controlling surveying are not in order. They must catch up as quickly as possible. There should be better ways of controlling surveying. This is also a matter concerning our descendants.

/The last problem is to develop deep-sea fishing./ We must not just focus attention on offshore fisheries. We must also head for the various oceans of the world. The state has now established two deep-water fishing companies. Coastal provinces should get things organized, as conditions permit. Being thus involved, they can promote exports and can also supply domestic needs. Of course, there is risk involved in deep-water fishing. We must do what we are capable of and resort to practical and reliable means, proceeding from one successful venture to another. In sum, sea water breeding and fresh-water breeding must both be greatly developed. The fishing industry must also be developed. We must change the mix of the people's foods and raise the level of physical fitness of the people.

The questions raised by you concerning matters of scientific research and management should be referred to the State Scientific and Technological Commission as the leader and to the State Oceanography Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, and other units for study and attention in a coordinated and unified manner. Various coastal provinces, cities, and autonomous regions should also establish appropriate groups for coordination purposes.

/9274
CSO: 4007/469

BRIEFS

BUMPER HARVESTS EXPECTED--Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--China's summer grain harvest this year is expected to exceed that of 1985, and maybe the bumper harvest of 1984, according to reports from all over the country. The output of rapeseed on 4.53 million hectares is also expected to exceed that of 1985. Summer grain, mainly wheat, takes up nearly 30.7 million hectares in China. Among China's 24 key grain-production centers all over the country, 18 have enjoyed bumper harvests, except Zhejiang, Fujian, Yunnan, Xinjiang, Beijing and Shanghai, which suffered from natural disasters or reduced grain production after the planting plans were revised. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Production and marketing of chemical fertilizers in China picked up in the first half of 1986. Commercial sales of chemical fertilizers reached 4,033 metric tons, up 17.4 percent over the same period of 1985. The export of chemical products earned U.S.$325 million in foreign exchange, or an increase of 48.5 percent over the same period last year. The Ministry of Chemical Industry held a teleconference 14 July to launch a drive on practicing economy and boosting production. The conference called for all-out efforts to fulfill the annual production plan. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4007/469

INCREASED AREA, EXPECTED OUTPUT OF WATERMELON CROP REPORTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] Beijing--This year the area sown to watermelon is 130,000 to 140,000 mu, an increase of 20,000 to 30,000 mu over last year, it is estimated that output may be 200,000 to 250,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 to 100,000 tons over last year. This year more than 90 percent of the melon farmers in Beijing used plastic film covering techniques.

Tianjin--This year the area sown to watermelon is 100,000 mu, an increase of 37,000 mu over last year, gross ouput may reach 150,000 tons, an increase of 60,000 tons over last year.

Shanghai--This year about 300,000 mu have been sown to watermelon, an increase of more than 100,000 mu over last year, it is estimated that output will be 250,000 tons.

Hebei--500,000 mu have been sown to watermelon, an increase of 11 percent over last year, gross output may reach 875,000 tons, an increase of 25 percent.

Henan--This year the area sown to watermelon is 600,000 mu, an increase of 200,000 mu over last year, estimated output is 900,000 tons, an increase of 50 percent over last year.

Zhejiang--This year the sown area is about 600,000 mu, a 43 percent increase over last year, watermelon output will be about 900,000 tons.

Jiangsu--This year the sown area will exceed 1,000,000 mu, 660,000 mu have been sown in Nanjing, Changzhou, Suzhou, and Xuzhou, an increase of nearly 30 percent over last year, gross output of watermelon in the province will be 1,150,000 tons.

Hunan--This year the sown area is about 700,000 mu, estimated gross output is 1,050,000 tons, per capita intake is more than 15 kilograms.

CSO: 4007/475

BRIEFS

NORTHWEST 'GREEN CORRIDOR' DISAPPEARANCE--The large tracts of diversiform-leaved populars along the Tarim He in Xinjiang became, like a "green corridor," a major communications route linking Xinjiang and Qinghai with the interior; like a "green great wall," they checked the eastward and northern advance of the Taklimakan Desert. For many centuries, these flourishing poplars faithfully guarded the ecological environment of the Tarim Basin. However, the area of these precious populars along the Tarim He has been greatly reduced in recent years, and valuable animals in the forest have also become practically extinct. The Kuruk Desert to the east and the Taklimakan Desert to the west are gradually converging, and the ecological environment in the Tarim Basin is deteriorating daily. According to investigations, the area of diversiform-leaved poplars along the Tarim has been reduced by 4 million mu from the early post-liberation period to now. There were still 800,000 mu of these trees along the lower reaches of the Tarim in 1958. Now only 250,000 mu are left, a drop of 70 percent. There has also been a big decline in timber yield per mu. [Text] [Article summarized from 21 Jun issue of ZHONGGUO HUANJING BAO [[CHINESE ENVIRONMENT JOURNAL]]: "The 'Green Corridor' Is Disappearing"] [Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 526, 3 Jul 86 p 2 HK] /9274

CSO: 4007/467

POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON PROCESSING NOTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Li Jian [2621 0256]: "There Is Great Potential for Intensive Processing of Cotton Byproducts"]

[Text] Anhui is one of the major cotton-producing areas. Every year, more than 200,000 tons of raw cotton are purchased. Based upon average state procurement of 150,000 tons of raw cotton, there will be 220,000 tons of cotton seed, more than 20,000 tons of lint, 40,000 tons of cotton oil, almost 100,000 tons of cotton seed cake, and more than 600,000 tons of cotton stubble available each year. These cotton byproducts are all usable. In addition to recovering all cotton lint and processing the cottonseed oil, Shandong Province has extracted expensive amino acids from cottonseed cake and used the cotton stubble to produce paper for packing boxes. Last year, the value of cotton byproducts in Shandong reached 500 million yuan, producing profits of 200 million yuan. What about our province? The total annual value of cottonseed and lint processing was only about 50 million yuan. Therefore, there are many opportunities and great potential for intensive processing of cotton byproducts.

In order to effectively manage processing of cotton byproducts, we must first continue to stabilize the amount of seed cotton purchased and guarantee the necessary resources for cottonseed and lint. Cotton gins require technical reform and should be equipped with presses for oil extraction and machinery to recover cotton lint. Provincewide, 70 percent of cotton seed is processed by small cold-press or traditional machinery owned by communities or individuals. Cotton gins in all areas recover only one half of all cotton lint, and cotton stubble is being burned. This is really a shame. Some areas have used advanced processing--removing the seed coat before pressing the oil or soaking the seed before pressing. These techniques increased the rate of oil production by 7 percent and should be carefully studied and promoted.

Next, we should use cottonseed coats to cultivate edible bacteria. Demand for edible bacteria at home and abroad is now increasing, and the importance of cottonseed coats for cultivating edible bacteria has increased severalfold. We should recover cottonseed coats and use them to increase farmers' income and provide media for cultivating edible bacteria. We should actively organize the sale of cotton lint. If we can recover all the cotton lint in Anhui, we can increase its annual production value by 30 million yuan.

Third, relevant sectors should emphasize S&T research concerning intensive processing of cotton byproducts. There is now a strong international emphasis on processing technology and research for cottonseed oil, and more than 130 chemical products are being produced. Anhui Province can select some easily solvable and necessary items for scientific research. For example, converting cottonseed oil to high-quality cottonseed oil increases its value manyfold. Fatty acids can be extracted from nigre present in cottonseed oil waste products, and these can be used to produce asphalt. In this way, we can use them to build highways and reduce pollution from oil refineries.

13015/5915
CSO: 4007/362

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTION--Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has selected Taiping Lake, the largest artificial lake in eastern China's Anhui Province, to be a freshwater aquatic production center. The 8,800-hectare lake is near the Huangshan Mountains, one of China's most popular tourist attractions. By 1990, the center is expected to supply the country with more than 2 million kilograms of fish a year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0627 GMT 10 Jul 86 OW] /9274

INCREASED GRAIN HARVEST--Anhui Province in east China harvested 6.5 million tons of grain this summer, 150,000 tons more than last year. This is the second largest summer harvest since 1949. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 18 Jul 86 OW] /9274

TEA OUTPUT--Anhui produced about 26,000 tons of tea this spring (excluding the state farm system), a 0.9 percent increase over last spring; 1,650 tons of high-grade tea were produced, an increase of 77.8 percent over last spring. The output value of the tea was more than 150 million yuan, a 41.26 percent increase over last year. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 86 p 1]

CSO: 4007/472

BRIEFS

EXPERTS REESTABLISH DEGENERATE GRASSLAND--Guiyang, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Ren Jizhou, a noted expert in grassland ecology, and his colleagues have successfully transformed degenerated grassland and boosted grass output in Guizhou Province. Their achievement passed a technical appraisal by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Saturday. Ren Jizhou, also director of the Gansu Provincial Institute of Grassland Ecology, told XINHUA today that their experience will pave the way for upgrading 40 million hectares of grassland in South China. According to Ren, the natural conditions in South China are suitable for grass to grow. However lack of proper management has caused the growth of weeds to overwhelm that of quality grass. Ren and his colleagues began grass-growing experiments on 330 hectares in Weining County, Guizhou Province, in 1983. They have upgraded more than 200 hectares and raised the output by 340 percent. The amount of quality grass on the experimental fields accounts for 65 percent of the total grass. Ren allocated the experimental fields to peasants on contract and helped them run sheep farms. These peasant households now earn about 8,000 yuan each year, nine times the income of an ordinary household in this area. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 15 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4020/386

EMPHASIS ON WHEAT PRODUCTION CALLED IMPORTANT

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by newspaper reporter Xin Dexiang [6580 1795 4382]: "Emphasizing Wheat Production Is an Important Task"]

[Text] The provincial CPC committee and government have pointed out that an effort should be made to ensure that total production of summer grain reaches 8 billion kg this year in Hebei. Starting from the beginning of March, people in Hebei Province, especially the vast cadres and population in wheat-producing areas, have increased their efforts, promoted model cultivation techniques, and strengthened wheat management. These are welcome actions that demonstrates their emphasis on grain production.

Wheat is a very important grain crop in Hebei. Peaks and valleys in wheat production directly effect total grain production in the province. In years when the wheat harvest is good, the possibility of a good harvest for the entire year is increased; a good overall harvest is difficult to achieve if the wheat harvest is poor. This is just like the popular saying "if the summer is used to stimulate the fall, the whole year will have good harvests; if the fall is used to supplement the summer, there will be worry and fear." Therefore, all areas have placed special emphasis on wheat production.

This year, wheat production in Hebei is higher than last year. This reporter has learned from the provincial Agricultural Division that the area planted in winter wheat last fall was 37.21 million mu, an increase of 1.54 million mu over the previous year. There was a large area of wheat that was planted on time. Between the beginning of the fall and the first frost, a total of 31.5 million mu was planted, an increase of 6.4 percent compared to the previous year. A large amount of fertilizer was applied before planting. According to a survey, 35.25 million mu, or 95 percent, of the wheat fields received crude fertilizer. Both the area receiving nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer and the amounts applied were higher than last year. Distribution of wheat varieties is also more appropriate. The area planted with high-yielding, resistant varieties reached 32.63 million mu, or 87.7 percent, of total planting area. At the present time, wheat seedlings are growing well, and, in most areas, most of the wheat is better than last year.

There are, however, many problems in wheat production this year that cannot be ignored. Last fall, there was too much rain and continuing low temperatures.

The winter freeze came early, and the amount of heat accumulated before winter was reduced. Solar irradiation levels were insufficient, and seedlings were weak. In particular, reduced root number and branching produced weak seedlings in the northern cities of Tangshan and Qinhungdao and the southern areas of Handan and Xingtai. There was poor management in some areas before the winter, and the irrigated area was small. Plowing and harrowing were not done as well as last year. There was also some stubble wheat and dryland wheat.

Two conclusions can be drawn from the facts above. First, there is still a good chance to obtain a good wheat harvest this year. Second, constant emphasis will be required. Therefore, the leadership in wheat-producing areas from the county to the village level should strongly emphasize wheat management over the next 30 to 50 days. On one hand, they should motivate the people to adopt measures such as cultivation, fertilization, and irrigation to enhance wheat management. On the other hand, they should coordinate support for the farmers provided by all sectors and ensure that necessary materials, such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, pumps, electricity, and diesel fuel, are available for wheat management when required. They should simultaneously organize the rural cadres and S & T personnel to conduct wheat surveys. "Clinics" should be held at the field level to determine plant vigor, soil moisture, and disease and insect levels. Recommendations should be based upon existing soil and plant conditions. Whatever is required should be supplied in order to maintain the levels of first and second class wheat, to stimulate conversion of third class wheat to first and second class, and to establish a good foundation for a good wheat harvest.

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CSO: 4007/362

BRIEFS

WHEAT PROCUREMENT--As of 25 June, Hebei Province had procured 416,000 tons of wheat, accounting for 33.6 percent of the annual procurement plan, and a 100 percent increase over the figure for the corresponding 1985 period. [Excerpt] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /9274

FOOD POISONING--Based on statistics, there were 38 cases of food poisoning in the province from January to May; 2,156 people were poisoned and 10 people died. The major cause has been sales and consumption of contaminated meat. [Summary] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 86 p 1]

CSO: 4007/472

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR PLANTING FLAX

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by newspaper reporters Dong Xueli [5516 1331 4409] and Fan Xinzhu [4636 2956 4554]: "The Province and Many Local Areas Have Adopted Subsidies; Those Who Plant Flax Can Enjoy Preferential Treatment; Since This Year's New Flax Reached the Market, the Purchase Prices for Third and Fourth Grade Raw Stem Flax Has Increased 7.64 and 27.78 Percent, Respectively; Prices for Rain and Dew Dried Stems Have Increased 5.4 and 16.37 Percent, Respectively; the Price of Flax Fiber Has Also Been Adjusted Upward Accordingly"]

[Text] Since this year's new flax reached the market, the provincial price, textile headquarters, and township enterprise bureaus have together decided that purchases priced for third and fourth grade raw stem flax will increase 7.64 and 27.78 percent, respectively. Prices for rain and dew dried stems will increase 5.4 and 16.37 percent, and the price of flax fiber will be ajusted upward accordingly.

The number of flax raw material and textile factories in Heilongjiang Province has now increased to more than 100. Last year, profits from only the provincial textile system's flax industries reached 18 million yuan. Exports and foreign currency earnings from flax textile products were more than 50 percent of total textile industry exports in Heilongjiang. Because the risk in flax planting is greater, the costs are higher, and the comparative price is not reasonable, thus, farmers' enthusiasn for flax planting is low. The areas designated for flax planting could not be implemented.

In order to change this situation, relevant sectors in Heilongjiang have established preferential policies. Boli, Yanshou, Fangzheng, Bayan, and Mingshui counties have put flax planting on the county-identified plan and, according to their economic policies, encouraged farmers to plant sufficient flax. Shuangcheng and Fangzheng counties have implemented flax planting insurance, and Shuangcheng County has also adopted price-protection measures for raw stem flax. Some counties have made flax loans their first priority and established preferential prices for flax seed. When flax suffers from natural disasters, the agricultural taxes on flax will be preferentially reduced or abolished. Some counties have also provided herbicide for flax land at no charge.

All flax raw material factories have provided effective pre- and post-production services. Flax seed branch offices have selected high-quality flax seed and delivered it to rural areas. Some raw material factories have established purchase points in remote areas and organized personnel down to the rural areas in order to supervise farmers growing flax.

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CSO: 4007/362

BRIEFS

STRUGGLE AGAINST DROUGHT URGED--To fight drought, protect the autumn crops, and strive for a bumper autumn grain harvest has now become an urgent task in Henan's rural work. The provincial CPC committee and government have mobilized the rural cadres and masses and the departments concerned to waste no time in getting a good grasp of effectively fighting drought and protecting the autumn crops. Spreading from east to west, the drought in Henan has become more serious each day over the past month or more. Some 43 million out of 68 million mu of autumn crops are affected. Some crops have withered and died. In some places it is impossible to plant late autumn crops. Drinking water is hard to find in some places. At a recent meeting of prefectural and city CPC committee secretaries, prefectural commissioners, and mayors, the provincial CPC committee and government instructed the leading departments at all levels to fully realize the gravity of the current drought and immediatley mobilize the masses to concentrate manpower, material, and finance and make use of all available water conservancy facilities and antidrought installations to fight drought and protect the autumn crops. The provincial government is currently organizing antidrought work groups with the participation of responsible comrades of provincial and city departments concerned. These groups will be sent to inspect and spur antidrought work in the prefectures and cities and help to solve practical problems. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jul 86 HK] /9274

RAPESEED OUTPUT--This year the province harvested 3,420,000 mu of rapeseeds, an increase of 727,000 mu over last year, gross output was 260 million kilograms, an increase of 39,870,000 kilograms over last year. As of 25 June, 129,550,000 kilograms of rapeseeds were put in storage, accounting for 84.1 percent of the procurement plan. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou ZHONGGUO CHENGXIANG XINXI BAO in Chinese 1 Jul 86 p 1]

BRIEFS

EDIBLE FUNGUS CULTIVATION--Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--Cotton growers in Tianmen County, Hubei Province, grew 975 tons of edible fungus in cotton seed last year. Edible fungus is popular in Chinese cuisine. The Tianmen County Government set up a research institute and experimental production centers to make fuller use of cotton by products. Now, 320 villages in Tianmen, 40 percent of the total, are growing edible fungus. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0628 GMT 10 Jul 86 OW] /9274

RAPESEED PURCHASE--By 5 July, the province had put 232,700 tons of rapeseed in storage, overfulfilling this year's contracted purchase of rapeseed by 3.4 percent. Over 90 percent of the rapeseed purchases was of good quality. This achievement was scored because first, the growing area for rapeseed was more than in previous years; second, the authorities set no maximum limit to purchase: and third, all localities were well-prepared for the purchase. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jul 86 HK] /9274

CSO: 4007/467

BRIEFS

WAYS TO IMPROVE LAKE--Changsha, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Experts have suggested that the Hunan Provincial authorities reduce the agricultural population in the Dongting Lake area in order to promote development of the lake. A survey made by more than 20 experts from Beijing and Nanjing shows that flooding and a large agricultural population are the main obstacles to the development of the lake area. The population around the lake numbers some 12 million. It is the second-biggest freshwater lake in China and is fed by four rivers. These four rivers bring in 160 million cubic meters of silt each year. And of this, only 40 million cubic meters are discharged each year. Thus the lake surface has now been reduced to about 2,000 square kilometers from some 6,000 square kilometers in 1826. And more than 1.4 million people are threatened by floods. Zhou Lisan, honorary director of the Nanjing Geography Research Institute, said that the local authorities should concentrate on promoting intensive farming in the lake areas, and establish some small towns in the safety belts of the lake area, to which the surplus agricultural population could move. The Dongting lake area is the leading producer of grain, cash crops and aquatic products in the province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 15 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4020/386

RISE IN PEASANT INCOME REPORTED FOLLOWING RURAL SAMPLING

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Correspondent Luo Min [5012 3046]: "Peasant Net Per Capita Income in Province During 1985 Averaged 377 Yuan. Rate of Increase At 12.9 Percent; Higher Than National Average Rate of Increase"]

[Text] A rural sampling conducted throughout the province showed peasant net per capita income in Jiangxi Province last year to have averaged 377.31 yuan, up 43.20 yuan from 1984 in a 12.9 percent rate of increase that was higher than the national 11.9 percent average rate of increase. This included a 551 yuan net per capita income in suburban Nanchang, which held first place among rural villages throughout the province. Chongyi County in the mountain region of southern Jiangxi held second place with a per capita net income of 494.00 yuan. Tonggu County in northwestern Jiangxi came in third with a net per capita income of 483.74 yuan. Shanggao, Nanfeng, and Nanchang counties, in that order, were also among the top six counties. Grain output for the whole province extrapolated from this sampling was 30.5 billion jin. The 30.6 billion figure given in the 1985 annual report was off by only 0.65 percent. This shows the fundamental accuracy of the province's sampling data, and that its sampling methods are scientific.

The survey of rural households tells us that 78.65 percent of the peasant households in the province have sufficient food and clothing, and that annual net per capita income averages between 200 and 500 yuan. For 14.3 percent of peasant households, annual net per capita income averages between 500 and 1,000 yuan. There are still some peasant households below the poverty line with net annual earnings of less than 200 yuan. Those with net annual incomes of more than 1,000 yuan number only 1.5 percent.

Since the province began rural sampling in June 1984, nearly 10,000 rural surveyors have tramped across mountains to visit villages, going from door to door at 35 national sampling sites and 55 local sampling sites to survey more than 7,000 peasant households in more than 800 townships and more than 2,800 rural villages using sampling methods for network points prescribed by the State Statistical Bureau. They have concentrated on rural economic realities in the province to survey and keep records on farm crop areas, on measuring output of farm products, and on peasant income from production. In addition, they conducted the first survey of peasant views on major rural socio-economic problems.

Provincial CPC Standing Committee member Fei Dean [2431 1795 1344] praised the province's rural sampling work for its timely transmission of rural information. He urged better future carrying out of this eyes and ears role and performance of a staff officer role so that all levels of the Party and government understand the situation at lower levels for the guidance of rural work. At the same time, he called upon leaders at all levels of the Party and government to give further serious attention and support to the work of rural sampling and survey teams.

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SHAANXI

RADIO CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING TRACTOR PLOWING

HK120829 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Here is a letter from our station reporter (Diao Duyi).

The letter suggests that the rural areas get a good grasp of mechanized deep plowing.

The letter says the system of contracting responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output, which was introduced in extensive rural areas of our province in the past few years, has brought about a great advance in agricultural production. However, because the scope of land management has been reduced, it is now difficult for tractor-plowing. As a result, the area plowed by tractors has been cut down by a big margin. The area plowed by tractors in Pucheng County in 1978 was over 1.1 million mu, making up more than 70 percent of the country's cultivated land. However, in the past 3 years, the area plowed by tractors was less than 200,000 mu. Moreover, because of poor soil fertility, many peasants have to use a large quantity of chemical fertilizer to raise output. Consequently, soil is saline and alkaline. This may bring grave consequences to areas of our province where arid land takes up a large proportion in cultivated land.

The letter says tractor-plowing is highly efficient and can also improve soil fertility. According to actual conditions, comrades working in the rural areas should formulate as quickly as possible methods and measures for tractor-plowing which must be compatible with the implementation of the system of contracting responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output and do a good job of service for tractor-plowing. At present summer harvest in most areas of our province is over and it is time for deep plowing. It is hoped that all localities will pay adequate attention to deep plowing and make good preparations.

/9274
CSO: 4007/467

INCREASED COTTON OUTPUT DIRECTED FOR COMING SEASON

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] With the imminent approach of the cotton planting season, the Shaanxi Provincial Government has issued an urgent notice calling upon all jurisdictions to do a genuinely good job of carrying through on the cottonfield area and on fixed procurement contracts for cotton.

The "Notice" said prominent problems existing at the present time are very poor follow through on the area to be planted to cotton, the area reserved for cottonfields by various cotton producing counties amounting to only between 800,000 and 900,000 mu, or only half the area devoted to cotton nationally, and a further reduction from 1985. To remedy this situation, governments at all levels are called upon, first of all, to take effective action to make sure that plans for cottonfield areas are carried out. Ill-advised expansion of the area reserved for crops such as watermelons, chili peppers and flue-cured tobacco should be resolutely cut back, with priority going to the cottonfield area in an effort to grow more cotton. Second, all counties should lay out cottonfields in a rational and appropriately concentrated manner so that they can be tended in a more centralized way to provide more commodity cotton. Townships, villages and specialized households in areas that produce high cotton yields should grow more cotton and not be restricted by apportionment plans. Third, the national policy on cotton procurement should be diligently publicized. During 1986 the national list price for cotton procurement is to be used as the basis for payment of an additional price in an "inverse 4:6" ratio [the purchase price calculated according to 40 percent of the state purchase price and 60 percent of the excess purchase price]. Cotton purchases made outside of the fixed procurement contracts will be purchased at the national list price at the same time fixed procurement cotton is purchased. Chemical fertilizer distributed by the province as an advance payment of a bonus for cotton is to be used entirely for the growing of cotton, and may not be diverted to other purposes. Fourth, peoples governments at all levels are to organize units concerned for level by level assignment to cotton planting households or production units of the quantity of fixed procurement cotton assigned by the provincial government. Fixed procurement contracts must be signed before cotton is sown, and contracts are to be strictly adhered to in handling matters.

9432
CSO: 4007/410

BRIEFS

BUILDING GRAIN BASE COUNTIES MEETING--A provincial conference on grain base counties, which concluded on 16 July, pointed out that it is necessary to get a vigorous grasp of building grain base counties and spur sustained and steady growth of the province's grain production. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin said in a speech at the meeting that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Shaanxi must mount two steps: 1) annual output must be stabilized at over 10 billion kilograms; 2) it must rise to 11 billion kilograms. To attain this goal of endeavor, the provincial authorities have decided to get a good grasp of building 48 grain base counties, investing 32 million yuan a year to help these counties to improve the production conditions. Half the investment will be spent on agricultural water conservancy capital construction, and the other half on measures for increasing output such as popularizing agricultural technology, developing fine-strain seed, stepping up plant protection, supporting farm machinery services, and improving soil fertility. Xu Shanlin said: From next year, each base county must increase grain output by no less than 4 percent a year, except in the case of major disasters, and they must provide the state with 2.5 kilograms of marketable grain each year for every yuan invested. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Jul 86 HK] /9274

TEA SALES--From January to May, Shaanxi province sold more than 3,700 tons of tea, a more than 14 percent increase over the same period last year. It is estimated that sales volume for the year will increase about 1,000 tons over 1985. [Excerpt] [Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 86 p 2]

TRACTOR SALES--From January to April, the province sold 3,598 small tractors, a 6.3 percent increase over the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGJIHUA BAO in Chinese 29 Jun 86 p 3]

CSO: 4007/476

BRIEFS

WHEAT OUTPUT--Jinan, 12 Jul (XINHUA)--Shandong Province, one of China's major wheat producers, had a record 15-million-ton wheat harvest this year, the provincial agricultural bureau said here today. A bureau official attributed the record harvest to an increase in sown acreage by 666,000 hectares since 1983. Another factor is good harvest in the low-output areas in northern and western Shandong, thanks to construction of small water conservancy facilities. China's summer grain harvest this year may exceed that of 1984, the previous best year, according to an earlier report. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 12 Jul 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4020/386

BRIEFS

WATER SUPPLY PROJECT--Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Construction of a 89-kilometer underground canal will start later this year to divert water from a river in Zhouzhi County to Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. The ancient capital of Xian has a population of 1.8 million. It is also the biggest industrial center and tourist resort in northwest China. But, a daily shortage of 220,000 cubic meters of water has pontponed construction of a new electronic industrial area and 10 luxury hotels in recent years. The first phase of the project, which is scheduled to go into operation in 3 years, will provide 450,000 cubic meters of water daily for Xian, meeting its needs by 1990. The whole project will cost 510 million yuan and supply up to 800,000 cubic meters of water a day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 27 Jun 86 OW] /9274

CSO: 4020/383

MEETING DISCUSSES PEASANT INCOME ISSUES

HK210605 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The first Sichuan provincial seminar on peasant incomes was held in Jiangan County from 12 to 15 June.

A common view at the meeting was that there has been a marked improvement in peasant incomes in the wake of the implementation of the party's rural economic policies and the development of agricultural production since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Average net income per peasant in Sichuan in 1980 was only 188 yuan. In 1985 the figure was 315 yuan, showing a rise of 67.5 percent.

The main reason for this rapid increase in peasant incomes is that the party's rural reforms and the series of rural economic policies have provided the fundamental guarantee for the peasants to increase their incomes. Rationally readjusting the rural production structure and invigorating the rural economy represent the essential way for the peasants to cast off poverty and get rich. The development of township enterprises and various forms of economic combines, the expansion of commodity production, reliance on science and technology in field cultivation, and insistence on planned parenthood are important conditions for the peasants to increase their incomes and get rich as soon as possible.

A number of new problems have arisen along with the rapid increase in peasant incomes. The participants held: Some places have neglected input for expanded reproduction and failed to attach importance to investment in brainpower. Phenomena such as competing in consumption should be overcome.

The participating scholars and experts also pointed out that peasant incomes in Sichuan lag behind many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Low-income poor households account for a considerable proportion of rural households. Unless prompt guidance is provided for solving the present problems, they are bound to become serious obstacles to the peasants in their efforts to continue to increase income and advance toward a comfortably well-off living standard.

The meeting called on the province to persevere in and spur reform, continue to rationally readjust the rural production structure, develop, protect, and improve the rural productive forces, and strive to fulfill the tasks set by the provincial CPC committee and government of increasing grain output by 4 billion jin and average peasant net income by over 30 yuan this year.

/6662
CSO: 4007/446

STATUS, PROSPECTS FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION EXAMINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Huang Peigen [7806 1014 2704]: "The Current Status and Prospects for Grain Production"]

[Text] This is the first year of the 7th 5-Year Plan. It is also the critical year for the recovery and development of grain production in Sichuan. An accurate understanding of the status and prospects for grain production and active development of grain production are very important to the maintenance, stability, and coordinated development of the rural economy.

Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Committee, grain production has increased significantly in Sichuan and demonstrated its potential for steady increases. Rural areas have entered the second stage of reform in 1985. As a result of larger reductions in the area planted in grain and natural disasters, grain production decreased 7 percent after 8 consecutive years of increases. The readjustment of the rural enterprise structure, removal of price controls on agricultural products, overhaul of transportation channels, and development of commodity production have increased the vitality of the rural economy. Farmers' incomes have continued to increase at a rate greater than in previous years, thereby providing a material basis for expansion of grain production. This has increased our understanding of the basic concept that "agricultural development is still the foundation of the entire Chinese economy, and we must fully emphasize its strategic position" and strengthened our determination to implement the directive to "never deemphasize grain production and to actively expand diversification." All areas are now conscientiously implementing this year's Central Committee's Document 1 and actively adopting measures and making plans to strengthen leadership. These actions are very beneficial for the recovery and expansion of grain production.

We also saw that new problems appeared after grain production exceeded the 80 billion record. The foundation for grain production is quite weak, the amount of farming land has decreased, irrigation of farmland has been severely damaged, the ability to resist natural disasters has been weakened, and material input has declined. All these factors produced a conflict between steadily increasing demand for grain and the instability of production. Sichuan is located in the interior of China and contains a vast amount of land. Grain production is unevenly distributed and is limited by transportation, local financial resources, and the farmers' wealth. A continuous effort is required to achieve a balanced grain supply among the different areas. Because grain production costs are high, profits are lower. Farmers' enthusiasm for grain production began to decline after some areas became self-sufficient in grain production and supplementary and adjustable readjustment of production. These facts indicate that there are many limitations on grain production in Sichuan. Production will either recover and develop or stagnate and decline. We must consider the facts, analyze the overall situation, and not let the current favorable situation and prospects slip away. We must conscientiously summarize experiences with grain production, adopt effective measures, and solve the new problems which face us.

In order to maintain the current strong grain production, we must understand that grain is the foundation for the development of the breeding and processing industries. It provides a secure guarantee for farmers' prosperity.

During the expansion of grain production, we must maintain a well-managed relationship between grain and cash crops. Grain is the major limiting factor in the adjustment of farming structure. Progress must be gradual under conditions where productivity and per capita consumption are increasing. If the area for grain production is not reduced properly, then adverse effects will result. Next, we must maintain a well-managed relationship between increasing yields and expansion of multiple planting. In areas where conditions permit, we should develop hybrid two-season rice, expand the area for dryland farming and triple cropping, and increase interplanting. All these techniques have great potential. Third, we must maintain a well-managed relationship between improved S&T and increased material input. We want to increase the input of water, soil, fertilizer, seeds, mulches [6593 5229], agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery in order to increase the soil's quality, fertility, and ability to resist natural disasters. This will also permit full realization of the favorable conditions for increased production provided by current measures in agricultural S&T. Fourth, we must maintain a well-managed relationship between traditional and modern agriculture. We must discourage the tendency toward careless farming and fully encourage the favorable aspects of intensive farming and management. Fifth, we must maintain a well-managed relationship between high-yield and low-yield areas. Low yields can be found in high-yield areas, and high yields can be found in low-yield areas. We must emphasize the examples of high yields in low-yield areas and how these breakthrough experiences were accomplished. We need to stimulate balanced development.

13015/5915
CSO: 4007/366

DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESSING INDUSTRY URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Liu Siyong [0491 1835 0516] of the Sichuan Agricultural Machinery Research Institute: "Energetically Develop Processing for Sichuan's Agricultural and Sideline Products"]

[Text] Sichuan has abundant resources and the output in many agricultural and sideline products ranks first in the nation. We certainly have the advantages amd ample resources to develop a processing industry. But at present, Sichuan's processing industry is still quite backward, and the majority of agricultural and sideline products go into the consumer market or are exported in the raw state or in the first stage of processing, and so their output value is quite low. Weakness in agricultural and sideline products processing is primarily manifested in the small number of items that are processed, the few stages of processing, the inadequate technological facilities, low productivity, and low product quality. Processing of forestry, orchard, and local specialty products is particularly lacking. We urgently need to change this situation.

Generally speaking, when the processing rate for agricultural and sideline products reaches 30-40 percent, value is approximately doubled; and when it reaches 80 percent, value approximately triples. That is why developed countries all stress the processing of agricultural and sideline products. In the United States 75 percent of the agricultural products go through different degress of processing and in West Germany it is as high as 90 percent or more. In Sichuan however, it is only about 5 percent. The energetic development of agricultural and sideline product processing not only is an effective route for turning resource advantages into commodity advantages, but it can also further promote the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries. I feel that in developing agricultural and sideline product processing, we should emphasize the three following areas:

1) Grain and oil processing. Grain and oil are our main agricultural products, with huge amounts grown over vast areas, and there is great potential for multilevel processing. Sichuan began processing grain and oil rather early, and from here on, we should stress raising product quality, processing refinement, and the comprehensive utilization of sideline products,

developing the processing of refined rice (such as enriched rice, whole grain rice, etc.), refined flour, refined oil (such as salad oil, cooking oil, dressing oil, butter, flavored oils, health oils, etc.)

2) We should process products of which we have a advantage. Even though the output for animal and poultry products, fruit, tea leaves, silkworm cocoons, ramie, and Chinese medicinal herbs does not equal that of grain and oil, they are still our province's strong points. We were rather late in begininning to process these products, and from here on, we should stress both development and processing. For example, we should develop processing of sausages, canned goods, ham, pressed duck, dried meat powder, dried meat, and other meat products, fur products, cotton and hemp products, woven bamboo products, tea leaves, Chinese medicinal herbs and various local speciality products.

3) We should develop feed processing. It would be appropriate to adopt the method of dispersed processing and local supply to achieve the "3 closenesses" of procuring raw materials close by, processing close by and selling close by.

In developing the processing industry for agricultural and sideline products, we must uphold the principle of adopting measures to suit local conditions, rely mainly on the strength of the people, and energetically develop township and town enterprises that use agricultural and sideline products as the raw materials. In developing processing, the Penxi plain and counties near large and medium-sized cities place particular emphasis on the processing of grain, oil, animal and poultry product and feed. Hilly and mountainous areas should do a good job in producing products that are their local advantage. As we develop our processing industry, we should move from our present capabilities to engage further in rough processing and some refined processing. We should on the one hand open up new routes for the sale of agricultural and sideline products, and on the other, accumulate funds, provide economic support, and lay a foundation for expanding reproduction. After 1990, we should extensively develop multiple processing and overall utilization, and thus enable the agricultural and sideline products processing industry to gradually become a pillar of strength in Sichuan's rural economy.

The above discussion was made in view of the situation in the entire province. Each rural area must determine its own speed of development by taking into consideration the conditions unique to its own area. The suburban districts all have fairly good conditions in and can fully exploit their advantages, energetically engage in multiple processing and over all utilization, and win even greater economic results.

12452
CSO: 4007/353

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS ENCOURAGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Xie Shijie [6200 0013 2638]: Fully Exploit the Active Role of Specialized Households in Making the Rural Economy Prosperous"]

[Text] Just as the whole province is publicizing and implementing this year's Document No 1, SICHUAN RIBAO published the column "Zhuanye hu zhi you" [Friend of the Specialized Households] for the 60th time. This column plays an excellent role in upholding and popularizing the party's policy of developing specialized households, safeguarding their legal rights, encouraging them to work diligently to get rich, and spurring on the masses to travel the road of common enrichment. We hope that SICHUAN RIBAO will analyze experiences, make fullest use of accomplishements, overcome shortcomings and do an even better job with this column and so allow it to play an even greater role, in accordance with the spirit indicted in this year's Document No 1.

This year's Documber No 1 pointed out "In policy matters, we both must uphold the direction of getting rich together, and also must recognize differences in development and permit some people and some areas to become rich first. Only this will benefit the promotion of social progress." A keen understanding and conscientious implementation of the instructions of the Central Committee inevitably will better promote the development of Sichuan's specialized households, and fully exploit their positive role in promoting the economic prosperity of the countryside and leading the peasants to common enrichment.

Specialized households are an objective product of China's rural reform and the development of a commodity economy. The development of rural commodity production will inevitably produce specialized households, and the development of specialized households will inevitably hasten the division of labor in society and in work, and it will gradually produce specialized and socialized production, and speed up the pace of developing a commodity economy. In the current stage of the countryside, as it shifs from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to large-scale commodity production, and from traditonal agriculture to modern agriculture, specialized households have already become an important, energetic motive force, and are playing a model, leading role in developing commodity production, adjusting the rural industrial structure, applying advanced techniques and leading in getting rich first. Particularly in Sichuan, with an agricultural population of over 80 million, and just over one mu of cultivated land per capita, the countryside cannot become rich by engaging solely in grain production, nor is it enough just to develop other types of farming. But rather, more than one-half of the labor force must gradually shift from farming into other occupations, such as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, industry, commerce, construction, transportation, and service. This requires simultaneously doing a good job in basic rural industries such as farming, cultivation, and forestry while we suit measures to local conditions as we start up a whole series of new industries and create a whole new rural industrial structure. This is the inevitable trend of rural economic and social development and the specialized households that are bursting forth across the countryside are an embodiment of this historical trend. They are the leaders in developing the rural commodity economy, the front-runners in working hard to get rich, the vanguard of enriching the country and the people, and they have made a remarkable contribution to Sichuan's great rural reform and so are well worth our study and praise.

Yet we must realize that the development of Sichuan's specialized households is still in the preliminary stage and many problems still remain to be solved. According to statistics for the provincial statistical bureau, in 1984 there were just over 197,000 specialized households, calculated accordintg to unified national standards, or only 0.95 percent of all agricultural households; their total income is over 850 million yuan, only 3.1 percent of the total income of the rural economy; and the average income for specialized households from household businesses is 4,319 yuan. The proportion of specialized households among the total number of agricultural households is 1.35 percent below the national average, and the average income per specialized household is 305 yuan below the national average. This shows that there are still few specialized households in Sichuan, that they have still not developed to a very high degree, that most are still dual-occupation households. And moreover, their development is quite uneven, which also reflects the fact that the province's rural commodity economy is still not very well developed. Only if we recognize this problem in a way that seeks truth from the facts, and accurately evaluate the position and role of specialized households will we be able to help in speeding up the development of the rural commodity economy and promote social progress. Consequently, one of the imporant missions placed before all levels of rural cadres in the new year is to continually support the development of specialized households and to encourage peasants to work hard to become rich and to use science and technology to become rich. And we must enthusiastically support and help in any problems or difficulties that they may meet on the road forward.

In supporting specialized households, we must firmly and steadfastly publicize and implement the party's Central Committee's policy of enriching the people, clearly decalre that the party's objective of realizing common prosperity is unchangeable and that the policy of allowing some people to get rich first is also unchangeable, and so use these policies to dispel the doubts of specialized households. This year, through convening various forms of representative assemblies of specialized households and symposia, all places should commend these specialized households who have truly worked hard to become rich and have also lead the masses in becoming rich together, and who have created a momentum and a kind of atmosphere that working hard to get rich is glorious and of everyone hurrying to get rich, thus enabling specialized households to be perfectly assured, bold and at ease as they develop a socialist commodity economy.

In supporting specialized households, we must continue to conscientiously carry out and determinately implement all policies of the party Central Committee concerned with rural specialized households, supporting and helping by providing technology and information, yet we must not artifically "pile up large households." When it comes to dealing with the problems that arise in the development of specialized households, we must strictly distinguish the boundaries between managerial short comings and the violation of economic laws. We must view the main currents and main links in specialized households and the direction they are taking, make specific analyses of the problems that come up in production management, and in addition, we must follow all party policies and seek truth from facts in solving them. We must praise and encourage those that lead others in becoming rich together, give more protection to those that have set an example in working hard to become rich, and deal with each case on its merits for those who have used improper methods in becoming rich. For the majority, we must both maintain their enthusiasm for developing commodity production and also strengthen instruction, guidance and management. And we must punish in accordance with the law the minority who have used illegal means to seek exhorbitant profits. We must honor and protect the legal rights of specialized households, and not allow any pretext to be used to press them for contributions of support money or finance. Specialized households must pay taxes according to regulations on their management and production, and the types and amounts of taxes must be strictly in accordance with the relevant tax laws and regulations, and they must not casually or arbitrarily evade taxes. The law-breaking elements that would ruin the production and management of specialized households must be dealt with according to the laws.

Due too various objective reasons, it is unavoidable that some in the countryside will get rich sooner than others and that there will be differing degrees of prosperity. Consequently, we must promote and encourage the areas and individuals that become rich first, those that use their own technology, market information, business management experience and funds to engage in certain developmental, mutually beneficial production projects and diversified economic associations. We hope that the specialized households that become rich first will not only be able to take the lead in establishing material culture and promoting the development of the rural commodity economy, but they will also be able to play a model role in establishing spiritual culture and spur on and aid vast numbers of peasants in becoming rich together through finding methods, seeking ways, instructing in techniques, and imparting experience. In this way, we will truly be able to achieve a situation whereby one person with technical knowledge spurs on a family to become rich, one family which has become rich spurs on a whole village to become rich, one village which has become rich spurs on a whole township to become rich, and so gradually expand the area and scope of prosperity and realize the goal of everyone becoming rich together.

12452
CSO: 4007/353

PROGRESS IN GRASSLAND CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Last Year the Province's Grasslands Developed Greatly"]

[Text] The National Conference on Grassland Work which concluded in Chengdu on March 9, reviewed the accomplishments and experiences of grassland construction and management work of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, discussed methods for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and made arrangements for this year's work.

The situation presented by the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Office shows clearly that there was new progress in grassland construction last year, which stimulated the expansion of grass-feed livestock. The area of newly planted grassland and improved pastures has reached 675,000 mu; the number of large livestock has risen again, with the number of head in inventory at the end of the year at 9.863 million, a 1.4 percent increase over the previous year; milk production grew 10.9 percent over the previous year; and the output value for animal husbandry reached 6.6 billion yuan, up 10 percent over the previous year.

The two autonomous Tibetan prefectures of Garze and Aba and the Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture have 200 million mu of usable grasslands, and there are 100 million mu of mountain grasslands in the hinterlands. Last year leading comrades of the provincial party committee, provincial government, and standing committee of the provincial people's congress carried out numeorus thorough investigations of pastoral areas and mountainous areas surrounding the basin, and along with local leaders, promptly resolved the pertinent policies and specific issues involving grass planting and animal rearing. In addition to the area of newly planted grassland and improved pastures, they also completed a survey of grassland resources in 90 counties, plans for a Joergai and Sida grassland nature preserves, and general survey work on Lianshan Luoji mountain grassland preserve, thus providing even better conditions for creating a whole new situation in grassland work.

12452
CSO: 4006/353

BRIEFS

LEADER ON NATURAL DISASTERS--Speaking at the 20th meeting of the provincial people's congress standing committee on 9 July, Vice Governor Xie Shijie reported on the natural disasters that hit parts of the province in the first half of the year and on the effort to reap a bumper harvest over the whole year. He said: Since the beginning of spring, Sichuan has been hit by a succession of droughts, low temperatures, high winds, hailstorms, and torrential rain. According to initial statistics of the end of June, 139 counties have been hit by flood, drought, storms, and so on. Over 18 million people and 17.3 million mu of crops have been affected. The province has transplanted mid-season rice on 45 million mu, 500,000 mu less than last year. However, the sown area of industrial crops is greater than last year. In order to achieve increased output and income this year, we must continue to strengthen leadership and mobilize the cadres and masses to grasp the following tasks: 1) Do a thoroughly sound job in taking precautions against and resisting natural disasters. 2) Do everything possible to expand the sown area of grain. We should get a good grasp of sweet potato production. We should also promote late autumn grain production. 3) Do a good job in tending the crops. 4) Seriously grasp the township enterprises and animal husbandry--the two main pillars--to ensure increased income from the peasants. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jul 86 HK] /9274

CSO: 4007/467

BRIEFS

TEA PURCHASES--As of 20 May, the province had purchased more than 170,000 dan of crude tea, an increase of more than 33,000 dan over the same period last year; purchasing funds were 36 million yuan, a 57 percent increase over the same period last year; 65 percent of the annual plan for foreign exchange has been fulfilled. [Text] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 86 p 1]

CSO: 4007/472

RECENT ADVANCES IN MOSQUITO CONTROL

Beijing KUNCHONG XUEBAO [ACTA ENTOMOLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 1, Feb 86 pp 110-120

[English abstract of article by Lu Baolin [7120 1405 7792] of the Department of Vector Biology and Control, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology]

[Text] This is an account of the recent advances in mosquito control since the article published by the author in 1978. The replacement of the unilateral reliance on chemical pesticides by integrated management emphasizing environmental manipulation and biological control marks the major treand during this time.

Integrated mosquito management requires well organized systematic and appropriate control measures to suppress the population of a pestiferous species at levels that will not cause injury to the economy or public health, and increasing attention has been paid to the biological characteristics of mosquitoes, their habitats and local economic conditions of society as well as the effectiveness, safety, cost and feasibility of the control measures. Recent developments in environmental manipulation, including wet irrigation methods in the control of rice field-bred mosquitoes and measures to reduce the host-vector contact, are described. In addition, the rapid progress in the research and application of Bacillus thuringiensis H-14 and relevant microorganisms is reviewed.

9717
CSO: 4011/41

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, TOXICITY OF SOME RAPESEED MEAL CONSTITUENTS

Wuhan ZHONGGUO YOULIAO [OIL CROPS OF CHINA] in Chinese No 4, 20 Dec 85
pp 80-87

[Article by Chen Xinmin [7115 2450 3046], Institute of Oils and Fats Science, Shanghai Municipality]

[Abstract] Rapeseed meal contains 35 to 40 percent of its weight in crude protein, so its nutritional value is comparable to soybean meal. However, there are harmful constituents in rapeseed meal, such as glucosinolate, progoitrin, phenolic acid, tannin, and phytic acid. Generally, the decomposition products of glucosinolate can be classified into four types: ITC, SCN, OZT and RCN; the substitution radicals are in one of seven tables. High concentrations of ITC damage the subepithelial membrane and surfaces of digestive organs, as well as bronchocelle which also can be caused by SCN and OZT. RCN may cause hypertrophy of the liver and kidneys (and even death) of a domesticated animal; its toxicity is about eightfold more than OZT as shown in the second table. The presence of phenolic acid and its derivatives results in undesirable flavor and color of plant protein; the oxidized products of phenols may lead to complexes not easily digested by man or animals. Tannin results in poor taste while phytic acid causes metabolic obstruction of the zinc element, leading to its deficiency symptoms. Five other tables list allowable contents of ITC and OZT, blending percentages of rapeseed meal [in feed], its phenolic-acid contents, and serium zinc level in pregnant guinea pigs. Four figures show hydrolysis reactions of glucosinolate and 3-indelemethyl-glucosinolate with enzymatic catalysis, decomposition reaction of epi-progoitrin with catalysis other than enzyme, as well as sinapin and its hydrolytic products.

10424/9435
CSO: 4011/36

BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF THE ERJIUNAN NO 1 MALE-STERILE LINE AND MAINTAINER OF RICE (ORYZA SATIVA)

Shanghai SHIYAN SHENGWU XUEBAO [ACTA BIOLOGIAE EXPERIMENTALIS SINICA] in Chinese No 4, Dec 85 p 491

[English abstract of article by Peng Yongkang [1756 3057 1660], et al., of the Biology Department, Tianjin Normal University]

[Text] The peroxidases, β-amylases, esterases and soluble leaf proteins of Erjiunan No 1 male-sterile line and maintainer have been examined. The results show that the band numbers of the peroxidases are higher in the seedling, stem and anther of the male-sterile line than in those of the maintainer. However, the male-sterile line is similar to the maintainer with respect to their β-amylases, esterase isozymes and soluble leaf proteins.

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CSO: 4011/40

END